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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,700 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		1886.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th	June.
PERSIA	3900	500	A. Symons	15th	"
MACEDAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd	"
MASSILIA	4233	1000	R. D. Shallard	29th	"
LAGUNA	3038	518	W. J. Nantes	6th	July.
VALETTA	4014	1000	C. D. Sams	13th	"
MOSAM	2911	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th	"
TASMANIA	4193	800	C. G. Perrins	27th	"

The steamers marked † proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London passengers call at Brindisi.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Mohle	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	3944	500	H. Weigiedt	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	29th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,503	17th June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 3, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	R. Gelcich	4,600	650	
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich.	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. BELGRAVIA 5000 500 G. Boothby ..... 5th June.
To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 25, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL FOR ANTWERP.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

THIS splendid Steamer WILL SAIL as above, calling at Malta early in June; date hereafter.
She has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers only.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, May 28, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are *Warned* of the *Bad Weather* which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May 1885.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Choiseuldus. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st June 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPUTANA	2030	1st July, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
25th May, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.
N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSTY FOR TREACHEB AND COMANY, Limited, comdiete with 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain ..... Rs. 10 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
OMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, etc., in perfectly good condition.
Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... "	6	8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... "	5	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... "	6	8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Box-wood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... "	6	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Esteph	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	60 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) ***	24 0	.....
Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White	3 0	
Yellow	4 0	
Green	5 0	
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	1 8	

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Asparagus Helpers	13 8 to	16 0
Army & Navy Cups	22 8 to	30 0
Beer Jugs & Mugs	15 0 to	70 0
Biscuit Boxes	25 0 to	70 0
Brandy & Sodawater Frames	67 0 to	100 0
Breakfast Dishes	58 0 to	70 0
British Oak Ware	.....	
Butter Dishes & Coolers	18 0 to	50 0
Courier Bags	5 8 to	11 0
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100 0 to	200 0
Cake Baskets	35 0 to	70 0
Candlesticks	45 0 to	70 0
Carlton Cruets	13 8 to	40 0
Champagne Buckets	10 0 to	70 0
Cheese Scoops	2 8 to	18 0
Chutney & Soy Frames	35 0 to	40 0
Cigar Lamps	25 0 to	30 0
Claret Jugs	18 0 to	80 0
Cocktail Shakers	18 0 to	20 0
Cruet Frames	13 8 to	100 0
Crumb Scoops	15 0 to	20 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25 0 to	100 0
Dessert Stands	31 8 to	100 0
Dinner Cruets	40 0 to	100 0
Egg Frames	31 8 to	50 0
Entre Dishes	50 0 to	85 0
Epergnes	70 0 to	200 0
Fish Carvers	27 0 to	30 0
Fish Knives	30 0 to	180 0
Flower and Fruit Stands	40 0 to	200 0
Goblets and Golf Cups	40 0 to	100 0
Grape Scissors	9 0 to	11 0
Ice Claws and Tongs	4 8 to	8 0
Ice Jugs	40 0 to	80 0
Ice Pails	20 0 to	31 8
Ice Water Urns	250 0 to	300 0
Jam and Marmalade Jars	18 0 to	40 0
Liqueur Frames	40 0 to	100 0
Luncheon Trays	130 0 to	150 0
Mirrors	5 0 to	40 0
Majolica Ware	4 0 to	160 0
Marmalade and Preserve Stands	18 0 to	60 0
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	60 0 to	150 0
Muffineers	4 0 to	40 0
Napkin Rings	10 0 to	30 0
Nut Crackers	2 8 to	4 0
Oil and Vinegar Frames	15 0 to	20 0
Oak Writing Cabinets	60 0 to	500 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	10 0	.....
Race Cups	40 0 to	100 0
Salad Bowls and Servers	31 8 to	70 0
Salt Cellars	20 0 to	60 0
Salvers	20 0 to	200 0
Sardine Boxes	27 0 to	40 0
Side Dishes	50 0 to	85 0
Soda Water Frames	20 0 to	40 0
Soy Frames	16 0 to	40 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	68 0 to	100 0
Sugar Baskets	40 0 to	60 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	36 0 to	40 0
Tankards	27 0 to	40 0
Tantalus Liquor Frames	40 0 to	120 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	13 8 to	30 0
Tea Caddies	40 0 to	60 0
Telescopic Cups	15 0 to	20 0
Tea and Coffee Services	100 0 to	400 0
Tilting Sets	130 0 to	150 0
Toast Racks	5 0 to	20 0
Tripartite Visitable Dishes	70 0 to	130 0
Two-Handled Trays	150 0 to	200 0

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Albums	20 0 to	70 0
Aitcroid Barometers	.....	
Ash Trays	2 0 to	5 0
Binocular Glasses	.....	
Blotting Books and Cases	22 8 to	70 0
Cabinet Photo-Frames	2 0 to	10 0
Card Cases and Trays	2 0 to	20 0
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3 0 to	20 0
Desks and Work Cases	25 0 to	150 0
Dressing Cases and Bags	25 0 to	850 0
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4 0 to	6 0
Fans	8 0 to	20 0
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7 0 to	850 0
Gongs	4 0 to	40 0
Gladstone Bags	22 8 to	60 0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	25 0 to	40 0
Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10 0 to	20 0
Housewifes	6 0 to	10 0
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40 0 to	60 0
Jewel Cases	25 0 to	100 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags	7 0 to	26 0
Ladies' Hand Bags	6 8 to	30 0
Ladies' Waist Belts	12 0 to	15 0
Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3 0 to	10 0
Necessaries, Etui, etc.	7 0 to	15 0
Official Writing and Letter Cases	20 0 to	40 0
Perfume Cases	20 0 to	60 0
Photograph Frames	2 0 to	40 0
Pincushions	2 0 to	4 0
Pocket Letter Cases	4 0 to	20 0
Pocket Wallets	4 0 to	20 0
Purses	2 0 to	15 0
Scrap Books	7 0 to	40 0
Sets of Scissors	7 0 to	18 0
Smokers Companions	60 0 to	70 0
Tantalus Perfume Cases	20 0 to	60 0
Telescopes	.....	
Travelling Bags, all kinds	35 0 to	850 0
Travelling Spirit Flasks	2 0 to	60 0
Watch Stands	5 0 to	8 0
Work Boxes and Baskets	8 0 to	40 0
Writing Cases and Desks	25 0 to	150 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE, The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

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SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut		Rs. 450.
Ditto	in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)	" 500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.		
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument)		" 300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.		
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells		" 400
Ditto	13 Stops and 2 Swells	" 650
Ditto	9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top	" 450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.		
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes		" 120
Cheaper Instrument Compass 36 Octaves		" 100
Do.	do. 4 do.	" 120
Commission Sale from		" 250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves	Rs. 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	" 160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	" 180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell	" 350
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops	" 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops	" 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator	" 450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top	" 130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops	" 300

Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior ..... "	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... "	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES!

RACING WATCHES!!

RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH."

CAUTION.—Please note that PHILLIPS and Co.'s celebrated brand of SCOTCH WHISKY is spelt with two Rs. and not with one R. only. A spurious article is being foisted on the public by some Bazar Dealer under the name of Ferintosh.

FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 22-8 per dozen.
is the name of the GENUINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY as SOLD BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY.
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS.
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MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

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French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

REMARKABLE for its delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich Smelling Savour.
Per Bottle Rs. 2; per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PEPPERMINT CRYSTAL, THE JAPANESE
HEADACHE CURE,

GIVES immediate relief in all nervous affections, such as Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Sciatica, etc.

Per Bottle or Stick Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

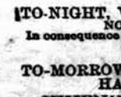
GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE.
NO PERFORMANCE.
In consequence of the Theatre being engaged by a Native company.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE,
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
THE GRAND BURLESQUE ENTITLED
ALADLIN,
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

FOR LONDON.



THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.
Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.
Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "CLAN McDONALD," ARRIVED from Liverpool and Glasgow, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st May, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned DID on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 23rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

FRENCH CASHMERE.

ALL WOOL.
Black, Navy, Slate, Prume, Grey, Maroon.
Cash, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Patterns free.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE DRAGEES.
NOUGATINES.
ABRICOTINES.
CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, OFFICES in Medows Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors.—Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, up to the end of October, a splendid BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, matted throughout.—Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent,
4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEEVABAI daughter of THAKAR OMERSEY KUTCHRA, has contracted to SELL to THAKAR DHARAMSEY DEVCHAND and KANJI DEVJI AND, the following property:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north of Bhandarwada street without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 352 square yards a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 6, and the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 370 and 576 New Nos. 6225 and 6229 old survey Nos. 542 and 540 and New Survey No. 2541 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Sheiva Chatoor, on or towards the west by Bhandarwada cross street, on or towards the north by the house of Damajee Poolajee and Manuel Mendos, and on or towards the south by the said Bhandarwada street, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Jeevesbai.
All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift by way of mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1886.
MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

WORKSHOP RECEIPTS.

Crown 8vo. Cloth, with Illustration.
Price, Rs. 3-4 each.
FIRST SERIES; by ERNEST SPON.
SECOND SERIES; by ROBERT HALDANE.
THIRD SERIES; by C. G. WARNFORD LOCK.
FOURTH SERIES; by C. G. WARNFORD LOCK.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOT SEASON '86.

NOTHING is so delicious, or quenches thirst so thoroughly as a glass of pure iced water.

ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily Plated on best quality White Metal, Porcelain lined.
Rs. 36-4, 38-12, 45, 52-8.
Rs. 61-4, 65, and 76-4.

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COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
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RULED FAINT.

	Rs. a
SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1 6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Extra Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on th Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Fre published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5; and 125 Test, Rs. 4 for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of a Bungalow near B. B Parel Station. Apply to Framroze Ardaseer on the premises.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TEA, Sugar, Coffee (Beans), Coffee (Ground), Cocoa, Cocoinas, Cornflour, Oatmeal, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort.

HAMS, Bacon, Cheese (Gloster, Gruyere, Stilton, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, Cheddar, Dutch), &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort.

INDIAN Condiments, Chutnies, Curry Powder, Mulligatawny Paste, Mangoe Pickle, Prawn Powder, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort.

GROCERIES and Daily Bazaar supplied to the Shipping, Private Families, Chummeries, Schools, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER to teach English up to the seventh Standard, must know Hindoostani or Gujerati. Apply personally to "J." Address found at this office.

TO LET, the lower floor of a large airy BUNGALOW near Train and Tram, with nice compound. Furnished, Rs. 90; unfurnished, Rs. 65. Apply C. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of Gladstone Bags, Ladies' Plush and Leather Hand Bags fitted with Companions, also Rug straps. Prices Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wishing to be cool these hot days, please step in No. 2, Churchgate Street; there are great varieties of Ices ready every time at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

TO LET, in FORT, a FLAT of 2 BEDROOMS, SITTINGROOM, BATHROOM, W. C. and use of Kitchen to a married couple, without children preferred. Terms moderate.—Apply "Z," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED a CLERK who has a good knowledge of accounts and writes a good hand. Address R. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY, Blochairn Brand Bricks Rs. 75 per 1,000. Clay Rs. 30 per ton.—ROGERS & Co.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz, strong bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

DERBY SPARKLING HOCK sold cheap to close consignments—Rs. 28 Quarts, Rs. 30 Pints. Apply C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-Street.

FOR SALE, Steam Launch, built 1880, length 37 ft. breadth 7½ ft., speed 8 knots, price £250. For further particulars apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, who has for a number of years worked at Frankfort, Stuttgart and Hamburgh, is open to an engagement. Apply C. S., care of this paper.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 78 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. *HURJIMULL & Co.*

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Forneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAWFORD, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	,,	,,	2	0
6½ × 4½	,,	,,	2	12
7 × 5	,,	,,	3	4
10 × 8	,,	,,	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple). English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a choice collection of rare plants in pots and tubs at Chinchpoogles, Parel Road, No. 414.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 6 a. m., the whole of the collection of rare plants in tubs and pots, such as choice crotons, begonias, ferns, codlarum, longifoliums, panaxniidum, and roses of varieties, belonging to E. WRIGHT, Esq.
Now on view.
N.B.—To suit intending purchasers, the plants will be put up in small lots.
Jerraniums, Panux, Longifoliums, Alocacia, Myrtle, Jasmin, Plumbago, Hibicus, Bainsteria, Laurifolia.

WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by public auction the following:—
4 cases Fresh Hams.
A sample case of Gent's, Ladies, and Childrens Boots and Shoes of best make.
A sample lot of earthenware containing water jugs, plates, &c.
10 cases Lager Beer.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of John Posner, Esq., of Delhi—
Per s s Australia.

H G & Co.	10	2—1 bale containing tapestry and velvet carpet.
		7-8—2 cases cottons in boxes.

On account and at the risk of the Secundrabad Co-operative Stores—
Per s s Cathay.

H G & Co.	733	6-7—3 cases buttons.
		8—1 case sheetings, and men's, women's and children's socks and stockings.
		9—1 case knives, scissors, razors, lady's leather bags and pieces of embroidery.

On account and risk of Messrs. N. Bomanjee and Co.—
Per s s Liscard.

H G & Co.	16	2 bales cloth.

Per s s Ancona.

,,		12—1 case black Soicii and Cashmere cloth, grenade, lady's colored silk hose, silk handkerchiefs.
		Per s s Clan Cameron.
,,		1-8—18 bales cloth.

AUCTION SALE, of racers and hacks at Messrs. Mahomed Bawker and Co.'s Stable at Nos. 33 and 35, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla.
On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the following racers and hacks:—
1 bay Arab maiden horse "Shytan," 5 years old, 14-1½ high, very promising racer.
1 chesnut Arab maiden galloway, "Knight of the Garter," 5 years, 13-3½ high.
1 bay Arab maiden galloway "Balfour," 6 years old.
The above are all registered at the Western India Turf Club and are sold only because Mr. Ali bin Ameer, the well-known Arab merchant, is proceeding to his native country.
Also on account and risk of Mr. John Wheal, Agent to H.H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore, 1 bay Arab colt "Revenge," 3 years old, 14-2½.
1 Bay Arab horse 4 years old, 14-3.
1 chesnut Arab colt about 16 hands, rising 5 years, registered. These horses are also registered at the Western India Turf Club. The above horses are worth the attention of the public, as such an opportunity does not occur every day in Bombay. Intending purchasers only have to visit the horses, and they will speak for themselves.
Also a few other Arab horses and galloways, the property of different Arab dealers, proceeding to their native country.
The horses are now standing on view at the above place.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, also a few lots office furniture, such as blackwood writing tables, chairs, press, copying press, screens, punkhas, &c.
AT 1-30 p. m.

1	handsome strong English-built landau.	
1	,, ,,	brougham.
1	,, ,,	four seated open carriage.
1	,,	wagonette
1	,, strong built landau.	
1	,, bay Australian horse.	

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at "Lodge Hall," Byculla, opposite "Byculla Club," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c. The property of Abdool Raheman Mince, Esq., proceeded to his native country.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of John Posner, Esq., of Delhi—
Per s s Australia.

H G & Co.	10	2—1 bale containing tapestry and velvet carpet.
		7-8—2 cases cottons in boxes.

On account and at the risk of the Secundrabad Co-operative Stores—
Per s s Cathay.

H G & Co.	733	6-7—3 cases buttons.
		8—1 case sheetings, and men's, women's and children's socks and stockings.
		9—1 case knives, scissors, razors, lady's leather bags and pieces of embroidery.

On account and risk of Messrs. N. Bomanjee and Co.—
Per s s Liscard.

H G & Co.	16	2 bales cloth.

Per s s Ancona.

,,		12—1 case black Soicii and Cashmere cloth, grenade, lady's colored silk hose, silk handkerchiefs.
		Per s s Clan Cameron.
,,		1-8—18 bales cloth.

AUCTION SALE, of racers and hacks at Messrs. Mahomed Bawker and Co.'s Stable at Nos. 33 and 35, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla.
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1 chesnut Arab maiden galloway, "Knight of the Garter," 5 years, 13-3½ high.
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The above are all registered at the Western India Turf Club and are sold only because Mr. Ali bin Ameer, the well-known Arab merchant, is proceeding to his native country.
Also on account and risk of Mr. John Wheal, Agent to H.H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore, 1 bay Arab colt "Revenge," 3 years old, 14-2½.
1 Bay Arab horse 4 years old, 14-3.
1 chesnut Arab colt about 16 hands, rising 5 years, registered. These horses are also registered at the Western India Turf Club. The above horses are worth the attention of the public, as such an opportunity does not occur every day in Bombay. Intending purchasers only have to visit the horses, and they will speak for themselves.
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AT 1-30 p. m.

1	handsome strong English-built landau.	
1	,, ,,	brougham.
1	,, ,,	four seated open carriage.
1	,,	wagonette
1	,, strong built landau.	
1	,, bay Australian horse.	

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at "Lodge Hall," Byculla, opposite "Byculla Club," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c. The property of Abdool Raheman Mince, Esq., proceeded to his native country.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the following valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron framed sympasate cabinet-forte by Kirkman and Co., in perfect order and as good as new rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, gentleman's saddle, set of single harness-garden plants, &c., the property of E. M. WALTON, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 53, Hornby Row (top floor), nearit opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron framed sympasate cabinet-forte by Kirkman and Co., in perfect order and as good as new rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, gentleman's saddle, set of single harness-garden plants, &c., the property of E. M. WALTON, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Treacher's Building (3rd floor), Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glasswares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Doring, rich table ornaments, handsome flowerwases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., the property of E. Charpie, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Forneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAWFORD, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	,,	,,	2	0
6½ × 4½	,,	,,	2	12
7 × 5	,,	,,	3	4
10 × 8	,,	,,	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple). English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

SALE of valuable landed property in 2nd Portuguese Lane, without the Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khyraz and Nency Khyraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Harilal Pranjeewandass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of August 1881.
All that piece of Fazandaree land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of 2nd Portuguese Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort, formerly assessed under No. 33 and now under No. 605, containing by admeasurement 202square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the premises of the General Assembly Institution, on the west by the said 2nd Portuguese Lane, on the north by the house of Francisco O. Pinto, and on the south by the house of Anna de Souza
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

IN THE COURT OF THE 1ST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT TANNA.
SUIT No. 246, OF 1884.

Pedro Domingos Agapito Dess, vs.	Plaintiff.
Pedro Antonio De Penha,	Defendant.

Under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., the undermentioned rice fields, building ground and cart situate at Bandora in the village Malla.

RICE FIELDS IN THE WAHAL ASNALLA.

Fields.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Goontas.	Tax	Rs. a. p.
1	248	2	21		0 8 0
1	,,	3	8		1 10 0
1	,,	6	3½		0 7 0
1	,,	7	7½		1 6 0
1	,,	9	4½		0 9 0
1	,,	10	13½		2 12 0
1	,,	12	2½		0 8 0
1	,,	16	13½		2 4 0
1	,,	17	12		1 8 0
1	,,	21	8		1 4 0
1	,,	19	3½		0 7 0
1	,,	14	1½		0 4 0

One well of fresh water near the house of the Deft.

RICE FIELDS IN THE WAHAL LENDICHEE.

Fields.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Goontas.	Tax	Rs. a. p.
1	207	15	3		0 8 0
1	218	8	22		0 7 0
1	220	1	3		0 7 0
1	220	3	4		0 9 0
1	220	7	7½		1 8 0
1	220	8	6		1 4 0
1	220	9	4½		0 15 0
1	220	13	5½		1 12 0
1	220	15	4½		2 0 0
1	231	9	3½		0 8 0
1	231	11	7½		1 4 0

LAND FOR BUILDING BUNGALOWS CLOSE TO SEASHORE.

Survey No.	Acre.	Goontas.	Tax	Rs. a. p.
216	1	33		3 10 0
246	1	8		2 7 0
247	3	26		9 3 0

The above ground is divided into 20 lots, each containing from 500 to 2,000 square yards.
AN OART called "Pangol" with 2 wells and cocoanut trees, survey No. 223, Pot No. 1, Area 1 Acre and 5 Goontas, Tax Rs. 15-8. The above Oart is divided into 3 lots, each containing about 1,700 to 1,800 square yards.
2 shares in a well of sweet water called "Mahakarachee bat, situate near the village of Malla.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt at the office of Mr. Meerza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor for the defendant or of the Auctioneers, and the properties can be inspected on application to the defendant at the village of Malla at Bandera.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 10th June next, a very desirable Upper-storied Bungalow at Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, UPPER FLOOR of a very large Bungalow in Girgaum, very near the Tramway Terminus. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a well-furnished GROUND-FLOOR at No. 1, Foras Road, for six months or a year certain. Rent, Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, eight BUNGALOWS in Grand Road and Gilder Road. Rents Rs. 200, 200, 125, 125, 125, 125, 80 and 70. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

I HEREBY give Notice that I have AUTHORIZED Mr. KENNETH MACAULAY to act for me in my business; he is also appointed to act as Surveyor to Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping, London, during my absence.
A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor, Lloyds Register of British & Foreign Shipping.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

NOTICE.—We have, THIS DAY, REMOVED OUR OFFICE from 24 Apollo Street, to No. 10 Medows Street, next door to Mr. Essai's.
LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjustus, Notaries Public.
Bombay, 27th May 1886.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1886, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1886. Also there will be in July an election to FOUR EXHIBITIONS of the value of £50 a year during residence, open to sons of Officers only For particulars apply to the Bursar Wellington College, Wokingham.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ADAM SMYTH, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Lieutenant-Colonel ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON SMYTH, one of the Executors of the Will of the above named deceased, at our office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th N. I., evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Cathay (s), from London. Yesterday:—Fannie (s), from Karrachee; and Java (s), Busreh.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ancona (s), for London; D. Balduino (s), Genoa; Greystoke (s), Port Said; Dunbar (s), Hull; Sportsman (s), Port Said and Gibraltar; Kairos (s), Amsterdam; and Aldborough (s), Dunkirk.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. A. Blascheck was an additional passenger for Brindisi by the mail steamer which left yesterday for London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 24th Bombay Infantry will play at the Apollo Bunder this evening, weather permitting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hartington entered the dock on Monday; the s. s. County of Salop, Westergate, and Cathay entered, and the s.s. Sportsman, Ancona, and Kairos left, it yesterday.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The following is a statement showing the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month:—Officers 153, seamen 626, casual boarders 155—total 934. Greatest number in the Home during the month 76, least 12, daily average 30·13.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Esplanade on the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. The deceased was apparently a Mahar by caste and of middle age. Her dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade. There were no external marks of violence. The body was dressed in a *saree* and *cholee*, and two silver rings were on her fingers. An open verdict was recorded.

THEFT.—Vishnoo Vittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two silver rings and a coat, valued Rs. 7-8, the property of Gopal Dhondoo, living at Cammatteepora. The accused was a boarder in the house of the complainant, and during his absence stole the articles and pledged them with a Marwarree. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POISONED BY COAL GAS ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday about noon, three day labourers named Nubee Sahib Mahomed Mirza, Kudboodeen, and Gunnoo Govinda, aged respectively 35, 25, and 20 years of age, working in one of the coal bunkers of the steam-ship Clan Macdonald were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from the effects of inhalation of coal gas. The first two men were admitted into the hospital in an unconscious state, and the third man in an helpless condition but conscious. The sufferers were immediately attended to, and are now in a fair way to recovery.

EXTORTING EVIDENCE.—The chief constable of Laxmashwar, in Miraj, and three constables were sent up before the Political Agent of Kolhapur on a charge of having maltreated an accused person in order to extract from him a confession of guilt. The Political Agent, after carefully going through the evidence in the case, found all four accused guilty of the offence they were charged with, and sentenced the chief constable to eight years', rigorous imprisonment, and the three constables to five years', three years', and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The accused is reported to have died from the effects of the maltreatment he was subjected to at the hands of the abovementioned policemen.—*Deccan Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE THAKUR SAHEB OF WUDWAN.—His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Wudwan arrived at Poona from Bombay on Monday. His Highness was received at the platform by Major Babington, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Messrs. Kyte and Collett, police inspectors, and a police guard from the head-quarters at the Shanwar Wada were present at the railway station. A salute of nine guns was fired from the saluting battery at Kirkee. The Maharaj has taken up his residence at Khoja's bungalow, near Babajee Manajee's coach factory. He will stay here for a fortnight, and will return to Wudwan after seeing the Governor on His Excellency's arrival at Poona.—*Id.*

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The 60th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 11th of May 1886, to declare the results of the business for the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the Company's affairs and division of profits for the five years ended 15th November 1885. The following results for the year ended 15th November 1885 were reported:—2,732 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for £1,510,245. 2,403 proposals were accepted, assuring £1,290,137. The total existing assurances in force at 15th November 1885 amounted to £20,549,466, of which £1,520,493 was re-assured with other offices. The claims during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £545,197. The annual revenue amounted at 15th November 1885 to £897,870. The accumulated funds at same date amounted to £6,592,973, being an increase during the year of £139,446. Amount of assurances accepted 1880-85, 11,925 policies for £26,714,260; 1875-80, 9,409 policies for £6,193,186. Increase during present quinquennium 2,516, £521,074. After setting aside a guarantee fund of £40,000 from the profits of previous five years, a bonus was declared—To policies on the Colonial scheme at the rate of 28s. per cent. per annum, being an increase of 4s. per cent. per annum above the rate declared at last investigation. With an intermediate bonus at the rate of 20s. per cent. per annum for policies of ten years' standing becoming claims between 15th November 1886 and 15th November 1890.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The 23d ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the outcome of the season's tea crop would, he thought, be considered encouraging. Their debenture debt had been steadily reduced, and he looked forward with no little confidence to the result of the present and following year's operations. They fully expected that the estimate of 23,000 maunds for the current season's crop would be obtained. Referring to the circular which had been issued by Mr. Buchanan, he condemned it as uncalled-for and injurious to the interests of the company, and said that the directors would oppose the election to a seat at the board of Mr. Buchanan's nominee. He thought it would be very unfair to dismiss Mr. Harrison, who had served them for thirty years. Mr. R. P. Harrison seconded the motion. After some discussion, in the course of which disapproval was expressed of the action taken by Mr. Buchanan, the motion was adopted. Mr. Buchanan said he thought they ought to have an additional tea director, but he did not wish to dismiss Mr. Harrison, and he would, therefore, withdraw the notice of motion which he had given. Mr. H. G. Bainbridge afterwards gave further details respecting the company's tea estates, and said that as a whole they had done better than ever before. They expected the present season to show a good result. The retiring director, Mr. Harrison, and the auditors were subsequently re-elected.

SUICIDE BY A GUNNER.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Upper Colaba, on the body of Charles Stubbings, aged 23 years, a gunner in I-1 Battery, Western Division, Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba. He was a quiet, steady man, and joined the battery six months ago, and has not been punished since. At 11 a.m. on Monday he received his weekly pay, and then appeared to be in good spirits. At about 9 o'clock the same night the report of a carbine was heard in the deceased's room, and a man named Alfred Green went rushing out stating that Stubbings had shot himself. John Arthur Howes, the sergeant of the battery, who lived in the next room to the deceased, on hearing the report of the carbine, went into deceased's room and found him lying across his cot with his head hanging down. He was breathing very heavily and bleeding from the head, with his carbine between his legs. Sergeant Hewes reported the matter to the Battery Sergeant Major, and he returned in about four minutes, when the deceased appeared to be dead. Deceased on that evening had been drinking at the Edinburgh Tavern at Cammatteepoora, with two of his comrades, and was a little under the influence of liquor when he returned to the barracks at 8-30 p. m., but walked steadily. On returning home he and his comrades took a quart of porter between them at the canteen, and half an hour afterwards he shot himself through the head by placing the muzzle of his carbine under his chin, exclaiming as he did so in the hearing of a man named Alfred Green, "Think no more about me." No reason could be assigned for his rash act. Dr. Sydney Smith, who examined the body, said he found a gun-shot wound under the chin. The skin around it was blackened with powder. The wound of exit was on the top of the skull, the bones of which were completely shattered. He was of opinion that death was due to hæmorrhage consequent on a gun-shot wound, and that it was self-inflicted. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Charles Stubbings was caused by shooting himself with a carbine."

BENGAL.

THE HABRA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Joint Magistrate has convicted Ram Obotar Patteali, late pointsman at Habra station, for neglect of duty under the Railway Act (sec. 26, Act IV of 1879), in not properly adjusting the eastern points of the Habra railway station, when the 54 down passenger train was approaching the station, and thereby causing her to enter the siding line, and collide with some ballast trucks, wherefrom three men (coolies) working in loading the said trucks, fell down and were run over and killed. The accused is sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sullimanjee Fakirjee, master, and Joomabhoy Latifjee, owner of the s.s. Oorun, were charged before Mr. Cooper, by Mr. John Walsh, Acting Superintendent of the Preventive Service, with carrying passengers in excess of the number permitted. Mr. Little, the Government solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson defended.

From an information filed by Mr. Walsh, it appeared that acting on certain information he had received, he counted the passengers on board the Oorun on her arrival at Mody Bunder, on the 22nd ult. There were 246 passengers on board, being twenty-five in excess of the number allowed in foul weather. Mr. Walsh found that sixty-seven passengers had been transhipped from the Oorun on to a steam launch between the outer light-ship and the island of Kennery, and were subsequently landed at Malet Bunder.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Branson desired to see the notification announcing that the foul weather commenced in May. He saw that the date was the 22nd of May, when the weather was fair, but according to the Government notification the weather might be considered foul any time in May.

Mr. Little produced a notification of 1877 notifying that foul weather commenced in May and continued till the end of August, and a late notification of 1882 fixing the 16th May as the commencement of foul weather which lasts till the 31st August. Mr. Little stated the facts of the case as they appeared in the information, adding that the Oorun was boarded when at Mody Bunder, owing to a telegram from Rutnagherry. The Oorun had a *buttela* in tow, and the fact roused the suspicion in the mind of the preventive officer, who made further inquiries and ascertained that sixty-seven passengers had been transhipped into a steam launch at the mouth of the harbour. It was evident from this occurrence, Mr. Little thought, that there was an intention to evade the preventive officers.

Mr. Joomabhoy and the captain were then called upon and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Walsh was then examined by Mr. Little, and bore out the facts as above stated. He added he took the statement of the captain of the Oorun, and then he went with him to Malet Bunder, and confronted him with the sixty-seven passengers who were landed at Malet Bunder. Witness asked accused if the people had been in his ship, and had been transhipped at the mouth of the harbour, but accused refused to speak. Some of the passengers admitted to witness that accused was the captain of the steamer in which they had been brought to Bombay. He took the addresses of some of them.

In cross-examination witness admitted he had not counted the sixty-seven passengers. The exact number was reported to him by the other Customs officers. Witness knew Mr. Joomabhoy as a man of considerable wealth. From what witness knew of him he did not think Mr Joomabhoy would personally allow his steamer to carry excess passengers.

William Boylett, acting passenger inspector, was next examined.

Balcrishna Narayen, one of the passengers who was landed at the Malet Bunder when examined, swore to having been transhipped at the outer light-ship. Witness said the reason the captain gave for transhipping him and the others was that he had not enough coal and could sail to the bunder.

Mr. Justice Scott's peon, named Luximon Baba, gave similar testimony.

Mr. Little said he had many more witnesses who would give similar evidence.

Mr. Branson declined to cross-examine the witnesses, and said he saw no reason to insinuate the case was a got-up one.

Mr. Samuel Trimm, the Customs officer, gave evidence as to counting the passengers as they were landed at Malet Bunder.

Mr. Branson then addressed the Court, contending that it was material for the prosecution to show that the accused were aware of the notification fixing the date when the foul weather commences. The captain did not know that he was not allowed to bring the passengers from Rutnagherry. He was not aware of the notification published in 1882; and before leaving Rutnagherry the Port Officer there visited the steamer and counted the passengers. He asked his Worship to hold that there was no offence committed because the accused were ignorant of the notification, as it had not been published in any other language except English. It was to be proved, first, that persons who were charged with infringing an Act should be aware of the Act. If the Court held that the accused had committed an offence and decided to inflict a fine it should be the lowest the Act allowed. As to the 67 passengers, Mr. Branson urged nothing was shown that he was aware of the excess, or that he expected they would be counted. Until it was so shown, the Court should give credence to the captain's statement that they landed of their own accord. As to Mr. Joomabhoy, Mr. Branson remarked that he was placed in a most unfortunate position. As owner he was not in a position, and knowing his steamer carried an excess, and being a man of wealth, there was no reason for him to allow his steamers to do so. There was no doubt a little money was made, but it was not enough to induce a gentleman such as Mr. Joomabhoy was—and this was acknowledged by the prosecution—to overload his steamers.

Mr. Cooper, in dealing with the case, said he had to presume that both the accused were aware of the notification published in the *Government Gazette*. But there was no evidence to prove that the owner was aware of the excess number of passengers on board, and he thought he would be justified in fining him nominally one pie for each passenger. As regards the captain, his Worship came to the conclusion he was aware he was carrying 92 passengers in excess. He therefore fined him Rs 3 for each excess passenger, *viz.*, Rs 276. His Worship thought is very desirable that the fair and foul weather month, should be printed on the certificates granted to steamers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TAXATION OF BETEL-NUT.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* suggests betel-nut as a commodity for new taxation, and the *Gazette* apparently supports the suggestion. The betel-nut is undoubtedly a luxury, though perhaps the only harmless luxury, which is left to the lower classes to enjoy. Taxation of betel-nut will necessarily raise its price, and to that extent lessen the comforts of the poor. But as a specimen of indirect taxation of a luxury of the people we should prefer it to such taxation as that on salt or grain. The only objections that strike us are that its incidence will fall on a comparatively small portion of the community, and that its yield will not be considerable. A more eligible subject of taxation is to our mind marriage and other costly ceremonies. Like the licenses for tom-toms and other things on which municipalities gain a lot of their revenue, licenses for marriages may give to the State a no inconsiderable amount of revenue. Marriages, whether among rich or poor, are occasions for expenditure with a free hand, and a few rupees charged on such occasions will not be felt as severe a burden as the permanent rise in the price of a necessary commodity. It will moreover affect all communities equally. A graduated scale of taxation on expenditure may have a salutary effect in the reduction of extravagance and show. A Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislature in about 1872 to levy a tax on marriage feasts, but it had, we suppose, to be abandoned in consequence of some opposition. In the present straitened circumstances of the exchequer the experiment may, we venture to think, be retried as a special measure.—*Indu Prakash.*

LADY DUFFERIN IN DANGER.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—A singular reticence has been affected by the newspapers on a matter which, if it concerned any ordinary member of Simla society, would have set the wires vibrating from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Lady Dufferin, who, during her short stay here has so amply earned the gratitude of the people, was saved from a terrible accident the other day. She was out driving on the Mall, when near Kennedy House, the pony became unmanageable. The vehicle was nothing more than a jinrickshaw which any able-bodied man can easily draw for miles, and the pony with the bit in its mouth did not appear to feel in the least the weight of the light rickshaw and of its occupant. Furiously it raced down the Mall "making tracts," as our American cousins expressively put it, for the steep *khuds* on the north face of the hill. A few passers-by made feeble attempts to stop the runaway brute, but they might as well have attempted to impede the progress of the flying *Dutchman*. A few other spectators seeing the futility of the attempts being made held their breath while the heart beat in a strange fluttering manner. Nought but a miracle in all human probability would prevent the catastrophe, but Providence in its infinite mercy at that supreme moment sent the one man who would be of any use. Lord William Beresford on horseback appeared on the scene. Without an instant's hesitation he rushed at the runaway and by sheer physical force attempted to stop its progress; there was a moment's pause but the impetus already obtained was too much to resist and both Lord William and his horse were carried away by the bolter. Not a moment was to be lost if the pony's advance now in some measure checked was to be finally cut short. Quick as thought Lord William raced a few yards ahead and dismounted, and as the pony came up threw himself on the animal, and closed the conflict. The whole thing took up less time than it takes me to give you this account, and the sight was one that will not easily be forgotten. The hero of the Zulu war has many claims on our admiration but few of his exploits will linger longer on the memory of less men and women in India than his act in saving the highest and noblest lady in the land from the horrible danger which at one time menaced her.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF COLONEL HOOPER.

MR. E. S. HOWARD, in reply to Mr. J. Maclean, said,—No report has been received from the Government of India whether the Court of Inquiry has closed its proceedings. It is understood that the Court was not required to form an opinion on the case, but merely to collect and record evidence whereon to enable the Judge Advocate General in India to decide whether charges could be framed on which Colonel Hooper could be brought before a Court-martial for trial. (Hear, hear.)

THE NAGPORE-BENGAL RAILWAY.

MR. E. S. HOWARD, in reply to Mr. J. Maclean, said: The Indian newspapers have published the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce referred to by the hon. member, but it has not been received officially at the India Office. The commencement of the railway has been delayed, not because the Secretary of State in Council has "insisted upon terms from the promoters which are not likely to prove acceptable to the London money market," but in consequence of the pressure upon Indian finances at the present time, and the large obligations already incurred for frontier and other railways in course of construction. When this pressure abates there will be no delay in considering the claims of this line, the importance of which is admitted. I must add that I have not been able to find in the report of the select committee the words quoted in the second paragraph of the question. (Hear, hear.)

POSTAL SERVICE TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ON the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

MR. J. Hutton rose to move—"That the interests of the people urgently require that on letters, newspapers, and printed matter there should be a discontinuance of the charges of higher rates of postage in Great Britain than those which are charged to the public in other countries for postal service by British steamers carrying mails to and from the colonies and the possessions of Great Britain in India and elsewhere." The hon. member disclaimed any intention to interfere with the fiscal arrangements of the Government, but the adoption of his proposal would make a very small difference in point of amount."

Sir R. Temple seconded the motion.

Mr. Fowler remarked that he had already, on March 30, replied to this question. Without inflicting upon the House the same information, he should like to make some reply to the hon. member's observations on the Indian postal service. The complaint was that while a letter posted to India from England was charged 5*d.*, a similar letter from France to India was charged only 2½*d.*, although both letters were carried by British steamers. Apart from the differential rate to India there was a different rate to West Coast of Africa and to the West Indies. The rates to India were regulated by a bargain which was a practical advantage to this country. Certain countries in the Postal Union were great carriers by land, while others were carriers by sea. England was the great sea carrier "and though there was an apparent loss in carrying letters from Paris to India for 2½*d.*, we had all our Continental letters carried over Europe at the same rate." (Hear, hear.) The percentage of letters sent from Paris to India was very small in comparison with the Continental letters sent by us. The postage between India and Europe was practically English. This might be seen from the fact that last year India imported from Europe 52,000,000*l.* worth of goods. Of this amount 50,000,000*l.* was from United Kingdom and only 836,465*l.* from France. The receipt from French postage to India was 3,000*l.*, and no corresponding advance would be gained by doubling that amount. (Hear, hear.) There was upon the Indian postage a loss of 128,000*l.* In other words, was taxed the natives of India 68,000*l.* in order that the Anglo-Indian community might have their letters carried at a cost considerably less than that which was actually incurred. (Cheers.) If the postage was reduced there would be a loss. Who was to bear that loss? Was it to fall on the English or on the Indian taxpayer? It might be said that a profit of 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000 000*l.* was made out of the Post Office, and that its transactions ought to be regarded as one business transaction, in which there was no loss, seeing that the ultimate aggregate result was profit. To this he would reply that we had made the revenue of the Post Office a portion of the imperial revenue. If we were to say that there should be no profit from the department there would follow the necessity of devoting the 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* to the benefit of postal consumers and of adding 2*d.*, or 3*d.* to the postage. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that the present arrangement was of advantage to England, whose postal service was both efficient and economical. (Cheers.)

The motion was negatived without a division.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

In reply to Mr. Hutton, MR. E. S. Howard stated The object of the mission was to confer with the Chinese Commissioners and the Lhassa Government as to the resumption of commercial intercourse between Tibet and India. In reply to the second part of the hon. member's question I have to say that the Secretary of State has been in communication with the Government of India on the subject; but that, looking to the delicate nature of the mission, it has been thought advisable to interfere with the arrangements already made by adding a special commercial representative. I may add that Mr. Elwes, who has been given permission to accompany Mr. Macaulay, is competent to obtain all requisite information on commercial matters.

THE INDIAN SILVER QUESTION.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any reply had yet been received from the Treasury to the letters from the India Office submitting for consideration the proposals of the Government of India for the solution of the silver question by means of an international agreement between the Great Powers of Europe and the United States.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that on March 22 he answered a question on the subject put by the right hon. member for East Edinburgh. He then gave reasons why it was impossible at present to arrive at a definite conclusion or decision on this subject pending the inquiries which were now being conducted by the Commission on the Depression of Trade. He hoped the hon. gentlemen would accept that as a reason why it was impossible to give a definite answer.

Mr. Maclean: Will the letters of the Indian Government be submitted to the Royal Commission on Trade Depression?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I will consider that. I think there will be no objection.

Colonel Hughes-Hallet, on going into Committee of Supply, to call attention to the serious and continued depression of silver in her Majesty's Indian possesions, to the heavy and increasing loss to the revenue incurred thereby and to move, that, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when the serious loss to the revenue and to the civil and military servants of the Crown in India by the continued depreciation of silver in that country should be taken into careful and prompt consideration; and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of examining into this question and divising, if possible, some remedy for the evil.

THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The Order book of the House of Commons shows that the difficulties about the formation of this committee have not been appeased. Mr. Stafford Howard's motion for appointing sixteen members to serve on it is printed, but only eleven names appear on the Government list, viz.:—

Mr. Ashton, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Leatham, Mr. M'Iver, Mr. James Maclean, Mr. James O'Kelly, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Stafford Howard.

The following notices of opposition still appear:—

Sir Roper Lethbridge—As an amendment to Mr. Stafford Howard's motion, to move to leave out all after the first word "That," in order to insert the words "an inquiry into the administration of India will satisfy the just expectations of the Indian peoples that does not include a local investigation and thereby secure a full expression of Indian opinion."

Mr. Magniac—As an amendment, &c., to move to leave out all after the first word "That," in order to insert the words "having regard to the fact that the East India Committee, as proposed, is mainly composed of representatives of official and theoretical opinions, it is desirable that commercial interests should be represented by members having personal experience of the internal and external trade of India, so as to give a practical direction to the inquiry."

Lord Randolph Churchill—On consideration, &c., to move, as an amendment, That a message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their lordships that, in the opinion of this House, it is most desirable that the inquiry into the operation of the various statutes constituting the Government of India should be concluded within a reasonable time, and that, for the better attainment of this end, it would be well that the joint committee of both Houses of Parliament should not be composed of more than fourteen members.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

PORTS BLOCKADED.—A NEW MINISTRY.

THE Greek Government having declined to give the assurances as to disarmament demanded by the Powers, the foreign representatives left Athens on on Friday, May 7, and on Saturday the blockade of the Greek ports was formally notified to the Government in the following Note:—

The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia are charged by their respective Governments to address the following Notification to the Greek Government. As the reply to the Collective Note of the 26th of April is not of a nature to satisfy the Powers, the above mentioned Government have ordered the commanders of the international fleet to establish a blockade from to-day of the costs of Greece against vessels sailing under the Greek flag. The blockade will extend from Cape Malea to Cape Colonna on the eastern coast and from the northern point of the Greek frontier to the Gulf of Corinth on the western cost. Any vessel attempting to force the blockade will be exposed to capture.

The combined fleet made its appearance off the Greek Cost on Tuesday. The instructions to the commanders are said to be as stringent as possible in the case of a "pacific blockade." The blockading ships will keep steam up day and night, and lie near or cruise in the vicinity of that portion of the Greek coast especially assigned to them. All vessels under the Greek flag will be stopped, if necessary by force, and towed into neutral water, and guarded there at the expense of Greece. Should their cargo belong to the subjects of other nations, Greece will also have to indemnify the owners for delay or damage. Trading vessels will be chiefly dealt with by the torpedo-boats, the action of the ironclads being restricted to preventing any attempt on the part of the Greek war-ships to run the blockade. The commanders have instructions to avoid bloodshed if possible, but they are distinctly empowered to use force if necessary. The blockade (the Athens' correspondent of the *Standard* says) is begining to make its consequences unpleasantly felt.

M. Delyannis and his Ministry, having thus by their obstinate refusal to comply with the ultimatum created unfriendly relations between Greece and the Powers, immediately tendered their resignations, which at first the King refused to accept, holding M. Delyannis responsible for the condition into which the country had been brought. M. Delyannis, however, persisted in resigning. In a conference with deputies belonging to its own party he declared that that only would enable Greece to hold up her head again as a nation. It was useless, he said, disguising the fact that the King had taken but a lukewarm interest in their national aspirations during their recent crisis. The resignation of the Ministry was eventually accepted, and the King summoned M. Tricoupis, the leader of the Opposition, who, under the circumstances, declined the responsibility of forming a Cabinet. M. Papamichalopoulos, Minister of the Interior in the outgoing Ministry, undertook to form a Cabinet; but declined to take office as the King insisted that the Cabinet should be a provisional one for summoning the Chamber. The King then sent for M. Valvis, ex-President of the Court of Cassation, who has got together a "Business Ministry." It is stated that the new Ministry is a colourless one, and is simply charged to convoke the Chamber for the selection of a Government which shall undertake disarmament. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that all accounts from Athens agree that the Greeks are only just beginning to understand the situation in which M. Delyannis has placed them. They have no long, been misled by the ministerial statements that until the blockade began they were confident that no joint action of the Powers was possible. They had also been assured that risings in Crete and Macedonia and among the Greek colonies in all the large Turkish towns were imminent. As the conviction forces itself upon them that the general grand mood were not of the Hellenic race existed only in the imagination of the late Premier and his inspired writers the disappointment is naturally intense, and before long it will doubtless show itself in a violent revulsion of popular feeling against M. Delyannis.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the new Ministry has been very favourably received and a feeling of confidence is spreading everywhere. A decree for the immediate assembling of the Chamber of Deputies has been issued, and it is probable that a dissolution will follow. Every warlike idea having completely disappeared, and disarmament being recognized as urgently necessary by all parties, it is earnestly hoped here that the Powers will recall the combined fleet. Such a step could not fail materially to clear the way for the new Government, and render the task of demobilization comparatively easy.

ZENANA MISSIONS IN INDIA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Bishop of Exeter presided at the sixth anniversary of this society at Prince's Hall Piccadilly, on May 7, and in opening the proceedings spoke of the great privilege it was to take part in such a work. That society had often been called "the missing link," and he was sure it had supplied that missing link. The general secretary (Mr. J. Stuart) read the report which stated that there had been a net increase during the year of twelve in their missionaries in home connection who now numbered 79; they had besides 51 assistant missionaries and 316 native helpers—a staff in all of 446. The committee reported an increase of 649*l.* on their general fund, which had this year for the first time exceeded 21,000*l.* The foreign expenditure showed an increase of 751*l.*, and the home expenditure a decrease of 120*l.*, making, with the decrease of 248*l.* reported last year, a total reduction on home expenditure of 360*l.* in two years. The Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester moved the adoption of the report, and drew attention to the variety of the work undertaken by the society, which (the speaker said) was divided into three great works—the direct spiritual, the educational, and the physical, so honourably associated with the medical missions. The motion was seconded by Dr. Weitbrecht, the other speakers being the Revs. E. Stuart and C. F. Warren.

BAPTIST ZENANA MISSION.

UNDER the auspices of this society the annual Zenana breakfast took place at Cannon Street Hotel on May 12, presided over by Mr. John Marnham, J. P., of Boxmoor. There was a large attendance, among those present being the Revs. Dr. Angus, Dr. Green, and Rev. Chas. Williams (President of the Union). Mr. A. H. Baynes read a report, from which it appeared that the staff of workers now consists of 42 lady Zenana visitors, 25 assistants, and 104 native Bible women and teachers. They labour in Calcutta (including Baraset), in Delhi, Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Bankipore, Dinapore, Serampore, Dacca, Soorie, Monghyr, Harisaul, Howrah, Tikari, Khari, Comilla, Simla, and Madras. The present number of Zenanas regularly visited is 960, and of pupils who receive daily instruction 1,360, quite irrespective of the hundreds who hear the Bible lessons in Zenanas, or among the poorer classes in villages, &c. The patients in the dispensaries in Agra and Delhi also number more than 9,000. Under the care of these ladies and teachers there are 41 schools, containing about 1,330. The total expenditure of the mission had been 6634., and there was a balance due to the treasurer of 280*l.* A collection was made during the meeting on behalf of this debt, resulting in 130*l.* being raised. The chairman having referred to the peculiarity of the work, in that it was limited to female agency, the meeting was further addressed by the Revs. T. R. Edwards, of Serampore, and J. G. Greenhaugh, M. A., of Leicester.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

THE Earl of Northbrook, G. C. S. I., presided on May 10 at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of this society at Willis's Rooms. The report stated that the training institutions had been in full working order, and enforced the importance of such work as of greater value than at any previous period. The committee expressed their sense of gratitude for the good work which the General Council on Education in India had accomplished. The training institution at Amritsar had been closed for the present, owing partly to the removal of its principal to Government service, but chiefly on financial grounds. There was, however, no lack of demand for trained Christian masters in the Presidency of Bombay. The report also recorded the good done by means of the circle schools. The receipts amounted to 11,473*l.* (of which only 3,600*l.* came from home contributions). The expenditure had been 11,605*l.* The noble chairman referred to his experience of education in India, and expressed his great sense of the value and importance of the work the society had been accomplishing in India. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Dr. J. Murdock, the society's general educational agent in India; the Rev. Gilbert Karney, M. A., of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society; the Rev. G. Newport, of the London Missionary Society, Madras; Mr. J. S. Haig, principal of the training institution, Ahmednuggur; Dr. Murray Mitchell, and others.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

AT the Bow-street Police Court on Monday, May 10, Mr. John R. Rogers, manager to Miss Minnie Palmer's "Sweetheart" Company, appeared to a summons before Mr. Bridge, charging him with unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously writing, sending, and causing to be sent and causing to be received by Mr. Charles Arnold a certain letter containing a a challenge to fight a duel. The summons was fixed for hearing at two o'clock. When the case was called on Mr. George Lewis, who appeared for the defence, said that Mr. Rogers was present. This was simply a matter of a letter. No violence was intended. He thought that if the defendant was bound over in his own recognizances to keep the peace, that would meet the case. Mr. Rogers was quite prepared to be bound over. Mr. Frederick George, who appeared for the complainant, said that his client did not treat the matter in the light-hearted manner that Mr. Lewis did. Mr. Morton Smith, barrister, had been engaged, and a message had been received stating that he would attend at three o'clock. Mr. Bridge said that Sir James Ingham granted the summons, and therefore it would be better that the matter should come before him.

INDIAN BORROWINGS IN ENGLAND.

THE Indian loan for 6,000,000*l.*, tenders for which were opened at the Bank on Friday, is the largest creation of stock at one and the same time (except for convertion purposes) which the Secretary of State for India has yet made. It is popularly supposed that, from the period of Lord Beaconsfield's advent to power, the indebtedness of India has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds. Without expressing any view on this, the beginning of 1874 may, perhaps, usefully serve as a starting-point for an examination of Indian borrowings in England. The various issues of stock and bonds offered for tender since that date are as under:—

Date.	Stock.	Amount Offered. £	Official Minimum. £	Average Price Obtained. £ s d
April, 1874	4 per cent. Stock	3,000,000	...	101 14 2
April, 1876	4 per cent Stock	4,000,000	...	102 14 5
October, 1877	4 per cent. Debentures	3,000,000	...	101 3 0
Dec., 1880	3½ per cent. Stock	3,500,000	98	103 1 0
October, 1882	4 per cent. Debentures	2,000,000	...	100 13 6
May, 1884	3 per cent. Stock	3,000,000	93½	91 4 2
July, 1885	3 per cent. Stock	3,500,000	85	85 10 7
May, 1886	3 per cent. Stock	6,000,000	86	...
	Total	28,000,000		

There is nothing in the Acts authorising these loans to indicate the purposes to which the money raised was to be applied, the preamble of each merely stating that "the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India." As regards the issue just made, we may fairly assume that it will be applied towards carrying out the policy of railway extension recommended by the Select Committee of 1884. This, however, is not made clear in the wording of the prospectus, because, although it is stated therein that the loan is to be "on security of stock to be created under the provisions of the Act 48 and 49 Vict., c. 28, and previous East India Loan (10,00,000*l.*) Act of 1885 is the last of the series of Acts from which the India Council derive their borrowing powers. As a matter of fact the Council have already three millions and a-half of unexhausted powers, irrespective of the 10,000,000*l.* authorised last year. This arises from the singular and little-understood circumstance that the powers granted by successive Acts of Parliament to the Secretary of State to raise money on loan in the United Kingdom are exercisable afresh when the loan issued under the powers of each Act has been paid off. The effect of this plan is shown in the following statement, which starts, as before, with the year 1874:—

	£
Borrowing powers granted before 1874	45,597,033
Under Loan Act, 1874–37 Vict., c 3	10,000,000
Under Loan Act, 1877–40 and 41 Vict., c 51	5,000,000
For purchase of East Indian Railway annuity —42 and 43 Vict., c. 43	5,115,939
Under Loan Act, 1879–42 and 43 Vict., c. 60	5,000,000
For redemption East Indian Railway debentures—43 Vict., c. 10	2,950,000
For redemption Railway annuities, &c.—44 and 45 Vict., c. 53, and 48 and 49 Vict., c. 25 (subject to indefinite increase.)	3,147,694
Under Loan Act, 1885–48 and 49 Vict., c. 28	10,000,000
Total authorized borrowing powers	86,810,666

Against this figure of 86,810,666*l.* has, of course, to be set the amount of sterling debt now outstanding and the amounts of debt cancelled under sinking funds. According to returns lately published, the extent to which the borrowing powers have been exercised appears as follows:—

	£		£
4 per cent. Stock	53,313,797	Stock redeemed:— Commission for Reduction of Debt	993,584
3½ per cent. Stock	6,483,471		
3 per cent. Stock	6,748,548	Under sinking funds (Acts of 1879 and 1883)	187,981
3½ per cent. Debs.	5,000,000		
Stock and bonds not bearing interest	36,796	Premiums realised on issue of India stock, &c	480,764
	71,612,605		1,662,326

Making a total of 73,274,934*l.* Deducting this from the 86,810,666*l.* of authorised borrowing powers, the balance of such powers is seen to be 13,535,732*l.*, which probably accounts for the language of the recent prospectus.

We have set out these facts lest the erroneous belief should find currency that the 6,000,000*l.* just offered represents the balance of the money which the Indian Government propose to spend on railway extension. The Act of last July authorised loans

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

A FURTHER payment of £175,000 into the Bank of England is advised by Reuter, and although rates of discount in the open market yesterday were quoted without change, there is every probability, we should think, of the Bank rate being reduced on Thursday. Consols come ⅛ higher at 102, and French Rentes in Paris are ¼ up at 109½. In the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan there is no change, but with Bar Silver said to be unquotable it is no matter for surprise to find Rupee Paper quoted ⅛ down in 4 and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

In the Mincing Lane markets for General Produce no movement has transpired.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. to 1-32d higher to arrive. The sales were 12,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats, which seem to be meeting a very steady demand latterly. From New York owing to Decoration day we have no market advices.

The Cotton market here continues firm with however very little doing. For Westerns and Sawgined Dharwar there is some enquiry at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's rates, but dealers are very chary about selling at all in the existing position of affairs, and it is not to be wondered at, as the rains may set in at any moment and stop further supplies. In Amraoti we hear 2½ inches of rain fell last night, which puts an end to arrivals in that district. The receipts here yesterday were as follows :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dholleras	18,229	5,208
Broach	891	255
Bengals	2,176	622
Berar	6,397	1,828
Khandeish	6,069	1,734
Bareee and Nuggur	3,476	993
Western and Madras	1,729	494
Compta and Dharwar.	5,994	1,704
Total Day's Receipts..	44,931	12,838
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,109,593	1,174,167
Do. 1885	2,945,477	841,565

WHEAT is nominally easier in tone, but both buyers and sellers are too much engaged yet in completing old business to think about new operations.

LINSEED we still quote at Rs. 6-7½ bazaar terms, and Rs. 6-9 per cwt railway terms, but prices are to a great extent nominal.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	1,434	7		1,003		279
B.B. & C.I.Ry	45,325	22,934	17,429		1,604	...
G.I.P.Ry	172,407	41,355	600	4,410	680	70
Total	219,216	64,296	18,029	5,413	2,284	349
Total for 1886.						
from 1st Jan.	6,156,991	2,715,683	7,41,965	752,481	65,180	298 578
Do. 1885	5,216,336	3,793,476	888,696	983,243	...	...

FREIGHTS to-day have ruled quiet with no transactions of moment reported. Rates are unchanged, but now that May shipments are over there is less anxiety about securing tonnage. Current berth rates are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	29s. 18s. 9d.
London	22s. 6d.	
Open Charter	21s. 3d.	
Havre	22s 6d. to 23s. 9d.	
Dunkirk	21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	22s. 6d.	
Genoa	31s. 3d. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	31s. 3d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE this morning opened weak at a decline of 1-82d. from yesterday's closing rates, and as the tendency was still in favor of buying with very few sellers, a further decline of 1-32d. was rapidly established. The following were the Chamber of Commerce closing rates for the mail :—

On England, Bank Bills, Telegraphic Transfer ...1s. 5 3-16d.
Do. do. Sight ...1s. 5 7-32d.
Do. do. 3 month's sight. ...1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. do. 4 do. ...1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. do. 6 do. ...1s. 5⅜d.
First Class Credits, 3 months sight ...1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. 6 do. ...1s. 5 9-16d.
Documents, 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. 6 do. ...1s. 5 19-32d.
Paris Francs Mercantile Bills, 3 months' sight 1·83½
Do. do. 6 do. 1·85
On Calcutta Bank, Telegraphic Transfer ...100
On China, Mercantile Bills, 60 days' sight ...220½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no change in values. Fours we still quote at Rs. 97 9-16, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101.

SHARES are quiet and generally unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Mills business has been done in some cases at a reduction of Rs. 5, but as a rule there is no alteration. Mofussil Press shares continue to improve, and are new quoted at Rs. 440 Bombay Burmah Trading Company's first issue have improved to Rs. 3,175, an advance of Rs. 50.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following is Messrs. Ellison and Co.'s Summary of Cotton Market prospects under date of Liverpool, 13th ultimo :—

We have nothing new to add under this head to our remarks of a month ago. It is certain that, so far as Great Britain is concerned the supply of cotton for the remainder of the season will not be sufficient to keep up the present rates of consumption, without leading to a material advance in prices. At the moment, in spite of the complaints of unremunerative trade, there are not the slightest indications of a resort to "short time." On the contrary, more looms are being put to work, which means improved prospects for spinners; and the question of the hour is, what price will reduce the rate at which cotton is being consumed? This problem will have to be solved before long, as the surplus stocks at the mills are very little, if any, larger than at this time last year.

On the 15th May last year we estimated the import into Europe for the last five months of the season as follows. We have added the actual arrivals by way of comparison :—

	U S	E I	Egypt	Sundries	Total.
Estimated import	570,000	630,000	65,000	1,0,000	1,395,000
Actual import	557,000	558,000	52,000	122,000	1,289,000

The forecast proved more accurate than any other put forth at the time; and on the strength of it we stated that the supply was so deficient compared with the then rate of consumption that it must have some influence on prices, unless "there be a resort to 'short time' upon a larger scale than had been experienced for many years past." This was not the general opinion, and yet short time was adopted on a scale not touched since the American war. Nevertheless prices gave way only ⅛d. per lb., the fall after September 30th being due to the circumstance that the popular estimates of the new American crop ranged from 6,800,000 to 7,000,000 bales, while the "strike" at Oldham was still in force.

The local position is stronger even than it was twelve months ago, as is shown in the following statement of the visible supply for Great Brtain at the end of April :—

	1886	1885	1884
American Stock and Afloat	641,000	875,000	842,000
East India Stock and Afloat	131,000	151,000	300,000
Sundries Stock and Afloat	145,000	185,000	213,000
Total	917,000	1,211,000	1,395,000

showing a deficit of 294,000 compared with last year and one of 378,000 compared with 1884. The deficit compared with last year may be made up by increased imports from America and India, but this will leave untouched the 277,000 bales of 400 lbs. saved by "short time" and strikes.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Mercantile Bank Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	2100	...	...	2144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 6 per cent.	...	4100	...	...	4154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	114
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S.& W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	530
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	2
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,010
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	85'd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	680
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	680
City of Bombay Shares	595	100	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dharumsey S.& W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	60
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	940
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	100	50	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,00	500	Rs. 43	1,215
James Greaves Mills	100	50	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	68	500	,14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,000	...	1,025
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	100	Rs. 5	159
adras United	500	0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukshmi	600	1,00	500	..	75
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	135
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xp
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	841	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	855

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	202½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Maunar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cott n Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	100 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	30
Do. New issue.	500		37½	10 2-3p.c.	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	300
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	..	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	100
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	1¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Wacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

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BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.
MATRICULATION RESULTS.

Year	No. of Boys passed.	Prizes and Scholarships awarded.
1876	7	
1877	5	
1878	13	Sassoon Scholarship.
1879	21	Sassoon Scholarship.
1880	20	Ellis Prize and Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship.
1881	13*	
1882	24	
1883	22	Science Prize.
1884	26	
1885	39	LATIN Scholarship and SCIENCE Prize.

* The figure for this year, though low, is comparatively a HIGH number considering the unusual severity of the examination and the results obtained by other Schools.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAKER—May 6, in London, Wilhelmina Mary, the youngest child of William A. Baker, aged 7½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

THERE can be no question that during the past few years, a very radical change has been made in the Bombay Army. In the British Army, reforms, innovations, and changes have been of late years going on incessantly. To the mind of many there has been a little too much of it, and some of the very radical changes have been introduced without that due forethought that there should have been, the consequence being that modifications have since had to be made. Of course the spirit of reform and improvement which urged the changes in the British Army has fortunately spread to those who have the administration of the Native Army of India in their charge. We have only to do with the Bombay Army. Let us glance at what has been done, and then to what there is still to be done.

The question of the shooting of the Army was taken up very strongly by General Hardinge, and the result is that our regiments have markedly improved. To go into statistics is unnecessary, and would be uninteresting to the general reader, but the few following figures show how much better our Native Infantry shoots now than it did five years ago :—

Course of 1880-81. Average figure of merit of Native Infantry	75·07
" 1881-82	78·43
" 1882-83	83·38
" 1883-84	91·21
" 1884-85	109·43

The above speaks for itself. A very considerable improvement has taken place every year, and this can only be the result of very careful training and of the great interest taken in the subject by regimental officers. In dress too our Native Army is wonderfully improved upon what it was some years ago, and both in Cavalry and Infantry is the change very great. The alterations, of course, have at times been hard on the pockets of the sowar, and the sepoy, but the result is that to-day our Native Army is more serviceably dressed, and the improvement is not only in the style of the dress, but in the appearance of the regiments. We are not, however, quite perfect yet. General Gillespie, at Mhow the other day, made some very pointed remarks regarding the cost of a certain regiment, and pointed out that if more money had been spent on the boots and less on the puggries, it would have been better. This question of boots is, of course, a very serious one. The native soldier is far more liable to what is called "shoe bite" than his British comrade, and no money ought to be spared in taking steps to have our sepoys well and suitably shod. A badly-shod regiment on service very soon becomes of very little use, and commanding officers have no more serious question regarding dress than that of the proper shoeing of their men. We see then that as regards shooting and dress the native regiments of to-day are very much improved. In another point, too, there has been a change, and this is in their officering. The "fossil" element which pervaded not only our own native regiments but those of the sister Presidencies has been gradually and surely removed by the introduction of the limits to command, non-employment at a certain age, &c., &c., and this "fossil" stage can never, under the present system, return again. Madras regiments, we fear, are at present hopelessly involved in fossildom. At least it would appear so, when we see that many field officers are doing subaltern's and captain's duties.

Now having seen how very much our Army has improved, let us consider what else could be done to render it more efficient. It is a universally accepted fact that it is better for a regiment as regards drill and discipline, in fact in every way, for it not to be at an outstation or split up into detachments. The collection of troops at one station improves the drill; movements on a large scale are taken part in, and a spirit of emulation exists; and the advantage is not only to the men, but also to the officers. Senior officers find themselves in command of brigades, commanding a force in a sham fight, and so forth. Everybody from the Colonel down to the last joined recruit learns more soldiering in a large station than he can possibly do in a small one. It is, however, unfortunately the case that in our small army, both British and Native troops are a great deal split up into detachments, or else they are at very small military stations. We have of course a very considerable territory to garrison, with a small force, and the call that the garrison in Beluchistan makes on our army renders it more than ever difficult to have anything like a force at any one station. Let us take the divisions of our army. Beginning with the Northern Division here we find the division consists of two batteries Field Artillery, four companies of British Infantry, one regiment of Native Cavalry, and five regiments of Native Infantry. Now with this really small force there are seven stations garrisoned and two detachments (at Sadra and Malia) provided, the result being that out of the six regiments of the Native Army in the division, only two are intact and do not provide a detachment. And the largest station in the division, and the head-quarters of the General Officer commanding, Deesa, has only the following garrison: one battery of Artillery, two squadrons Native Cavalry, three companies of European Infantry, and one Native Infantry Regiment—not even a brigade. How can instructive manœuvres be carried out with such a force? Now let us glance at the Mhow Division. For the garrison of the division, we find: one regiment of British Cavalry, one battery Horse Artillery, three Field Batteries, and one Heavy Battery, two regiments of British Infantry, one regiment of Native Cavalry, and three regiments of Native Infantry. This force is not quite so much cut up as the garrison of the Northern Division, but of the Cavalry and Infantry there are only three corps intact—the British Cavalry regiment and two Native Infantry regiments. Mhow itself, the head-quarters of the division, is a fairly large station, and when our troops return from Burma will probably have another Native Infantry regiment. But the detachment work throughout the division is considerable. To most military men it appears that no particular end is gained by keeping a small detachment at Mehidpore, and a strong company of British Infantry at the fortress of Asirgarh seems really unnecessary. A very small detachment of Native Infantry, with a native officer and a few gun lascars, would be quite sufficient garrison for this fortress, which is now one of the most extravagant stations we have got, taking into consideration the large staff salaries of the Commandant, staff officers, &c. We believe the Army Commission recommended the whole establishment of this fortress being very much reduced. With regard to the Poona division, of course, there is a very much larger garrison, and Poona and Kirkee combined have a large force, but it is a question whether, from a military point of view, the garrisons of Satara and Sirur could not very easily be abolished or partially so, and the troops located there brought into larger stations. We need not now go into the distribution of troops in the Bombay, Sind, and Quetta districts, but in none of them is there a really strong garrison in any one station.

The introduction of railways, and the ever-increasing railway system, should have thoroughly altered the strategical and political disposition of our troops. When the only means for troops to move was by route marching, it is very evident that many points had to be held, but nowadays many of those points are close to the railway if not actually on it, and the necessity for their garrison has ceased to exist. But custom is strong, and the feeling of political and civil officers on the subject very strong too, and so the introduction of railways has not caused that concentration of troops into large garrisons which might have been expected, and that would be so very beneficial to our army. There is no doubt that powerful arguments can be advanced on the score of the expense of providing fresh accommodation for the additional troops brought into a station, and for the dead loss which would be sustained by the abandonment of existing lines and barracks, and of course any steps of the kind indicated would have to be very gradually carried out for this reason. Another argument which civil officers bring forward is the necessity of guards for jails, as taking away the soldiers would entail additional police. But after all, looking at this argument from its broad view, this expense could fairly be charged to local revenues, as it is one of the undoubted privileges of any district to look after and pay for the safe custody of its criminals. There are several garrisons at small stations which most soldiers would be pleased to see withdrawn. The following are a few :—

Malegaon	Withdrawn altogether.
Sirur	Withdrawn altogether.
Satara	A small detachment of Native Infantry only left there.
Asirgarh	A small detachment of Native Infantry sent in place of the strong company, European Infantry.
Indore	The two companies, European Infantry and wing Native Infantry, withdrawn, and their place taken by a detachment from one of the local corps.
Mehidpore	The present Native Infantry detachment withdrawn, and, if thought necessary, replaced by a similar one from a local corps.

These are some of the places which suggest themselves, from which the withdrawal or reduction of the present garrisons would be most beneficial to our army generally. A great many other alterations in various stations might be suggested, but a complete scheme of this kind would be quite beyond the limits of a newspaper article. There is no doubt, however, of the fact that improved as the Bombay Army is, in shooting, dress, drill, discipline, *morale*, &c., it would be still better if more concentrated and more exercised in manœuvres on a somewhat larger scale than can possibly be practical at any station except, perhaps, Poona.

IT needed the courage of office to offer such an answer as that which Mr. Fowler gave to Mr. Hutton's motion for the reduction of the rates of postage between England and India and other British possessions. The anomaly complained of is very simple, but very glaring and, *pace* Mr. Fowler, quite indefensible. It is that all the countries in Europe save England gain the advantage of membership in the Postal Union—that is to say, they can send half ounce letters to India, the West Indies, and the West Coast of Africa, at a fee of two-pence halfpenny, while for letters sent to those countries from England itself—in other words, by the carrying country—the charge is just twice as much. This, we should say, is a patent anomaly; Mr. Fowler affirms that it is no anomaly at all, and the affirmation has so much of the character of an *ipse dixit* that we are almost precluded from dealing with it in anything like an argumentative way. To us in India the most noteworthy incident in Mr. Fowler's speech was his contention that as the Indian correspondence is a correspondence mainly between the Anglo-Indians and home, India ought to pay for the loss of £60,000 a year on the Mail Service. This is a characteristic illustration of the way in which financial arrangements between India and home are regarded in England. Equality of treatment—a fair apportionment of the loss between the two countries—is not thought of. The advantage and convenience of the service being mainly on the side of the Anglo-Indians, who but India should pay for any loss that may accrue? We make nothing of this strange confusion between the Anglo-Indians and the Indian tax-payers who make next to no use of the Ocean Mail Service. But we make much of the confidence with which Mr. Fowler assumes that the loss on a mail service the benefit of which is divided about equally between England and India should be borne by India exclusively. Is it within the competence of the Finance Committee to see if the charge upon India on account of this loss cannot be reduced to one-half, and is it within the competence of the Government of India to urge once more, as we doubt not they have often urged before, that the other half be put upon the broader back of the English tax-payer?

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

IT may seem paradoxical to say so, but I for one feel devoutly thankful that the Home Rule Bill has been brought forward. I do not, of course, speak merely as a partisan, though Conservatives have good reason to rejoice over the adoption by Mr. Gladstone of an Irish policy of so novel and startling a character that it has sufficed to shatter the great Liberal party. But, speaking as a patriotic Englishman, I feel convinced that the discussion which has already taken place, and the intense, clear, searching light of free criticism which has been poured upon the Ministerial scheme, have sufficed not only to kill the actual Home Rule Bill—that is as dead as Julius Cæsar—but to put an end, once and for all, to any and every attempt to destroy the legislative unity of Great Britain and Ireland. Public opinion in this country has become so familiarized with the many and serious objections to the creation of a separate Parliament at Dublin, has learnt to distinguish so plainly the utterly impracticable character of all plans for giving Ireland Home Rule, and yet maintaining the Imperial supremacy of the Parliament at Westminster, that, when the present measure has been decently buried, no English Minister will ever seek to revive it. Where Mr. Gladstone has failed, it is quite certain that neither a Chamberlain nor a Churchhill—both of whom have been credited, in the latter case on quite insufficient grounds—with a leaning in favour of Home Rule, would be at all likely to succeed. It is, indeed, only the reverence felt for Mr. Gladstone's illustrious name and unrivalled public services which has gained for Home Rule the small measure of support it now enjoys in Great Britain. Were he withdrawn from the scene, nine-tenths of the Liberals who remain faithful to him, headed by those of his colleagues on the Front Bench who have become converts at the eleventh hour to his latest design for pacifying Ireland, would hasten to renounce Home Rule and to promise that they would never countenance it again in any shape or form. Even with all his commanding personal influence Mr. Gladstone cannot keep more than a remnant of the Liberal party attached to his fortunes. All the attempts that have been made to induce Mr. Chamberlain to abandon his attitude of uncompromising opposition have utterly broken down. Last night, Mr. Gladstone cheered loudly Mr. Dillon's challenge to Mr. Chamberlain to show his hand and say exactly what guarantees he could be satisfied with. No doubt, the Prime Minister would be delighted if Mr. Chamberlain would formulate an alternative plan of his own. The Radical leader, however, found what a mistake he made in the debate on the first reading in hinting at the mode in which he would try to solve the Home Rule question. He has now become more prudent, and imitating the wary tactics of Mr. Parnell, he contents himself with criticizing the Bill brought forward by the responsible Ministers of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

EXPECTED DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 31.

At the meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, which was held to-day, and at which forty-five members were present to decide upon their course of action in respect to the Home Rule Bill, it was unanimously resolved to vote against the Second Reading of the Bill.

The defeat of the Government and the dissolution of Parliament is now considered to be almost certain.

THE SAMOA ISLANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

In compliance with the request of the King of the Samoa Islands, the American Consul has proclaimed the American protectorate over the group.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, MAY 31.

The Greek Government has notified to the Great Powers that the disarmament has commenced, and urged that the blockade be raised in order to facilitate its completion.

NEW MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Colonel G. T. Chesney has been appointed Military Member of Council to the Government of India in place of the late General Hughes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Colonel Chesney has been appointed Military Member of the Viceroy's Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 31.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	...	3⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70¼ }	Nominal.
4½ "	73¼ }	
3 " Consols for account.....		102
3½ " Sterling Loan		102
4½ " French Rentes.....		109¼

Bar Silver—unquotable.

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—China and Inchrhona.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* West, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok still interrupted.

Turkish route still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 31.

10 p.m.	84·8
WEDNESDAY, June 1.	
6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·9

SIR FRANK SOUTER, who arrived by this week's mail steamer, took charge of his office as Commissioner of Police yesterday forenoon.

MR. W. C. BENETT, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, officiates for Mr. J. Woodburn when the latter assumes the Chief Secretaryship in the N.-W. Provinces on Mr. J. R. Reid's departure.

COLONEL COLLEN has been appointed to act for Colonel Newmarch as Military Secretary, while the latter is officiating in Council. Captain Anderson and Major Robertson will carry on the work in the Military Accounts Branch during Colonel Collen's absence.

THE *Simla Argus* states that Mr. W. Webb, Barrister at Bombay, and Major General T. Thatcher, of the Bombay Retired List, sent in applications for the post of Prime Minister to the Begum of Bhopal. Her Highness forwarded both the applications to the Supreme Government. Mr. Webb has acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on three occasions.

AN utterly absurd rumour was promulgated in London on May 13, that Sir Frederick Roberts had been summoned from India to take command of the troops in Ireland in view of the bellicose utterances of the Orangemen. Of course the story was promptly contradicted.

SIR RICHARD G. BURTON'S "Plain and Literal Translation of the Arabian Nights" figures prominently in the catalogue of a well-known second-hand bookseller. The ten volumes (of which only six are out at present) are priced at £24, "the entire edition having been immediately taken up by subscribers."

THE Duke of Connaught will take over his Divisional Command in India early in July, according to the *World*, and will retain it, it is understood, for a year, after which he will be promoted to Lieut.-General's rank. His Royal Highness will have spent six years as a Major-General at the end of the present month, and will have been eighteen years in the service on June 19th.

WHO was he? The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in describing a reception given by Mr. Augustus Harris on the boards of the Drury Lane Theatre, which was attended by Prince Malcolm Khan, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Mr. Bhownuggree, and others, says:—

"Champagne is so ethereal that one would almost doubt its essential qualities. Yet, alas! beneath the great dome of Drury Lane a figure might have been seen about 2-30 a.m.—the recumbent figure—of a dark-skinned gentleman, never mind his nationality. He lay on one of those velvet couches, recumbent, open-mouthed, and—snoring. His arms were rigid by his side, as though he had been laid out by some one more austere than Mumm. His flowing robes fell in graceful folds, his garments draped decently, the white neck cloth offered a vivid contrast to his dusky face. Upon his Eastern bosom was pinned an *affiche*. 'Caution—Mr. Harris will not be responsible for anything that is not left with the attendant.' The Prince—never mind his name—the Prince was overcome—by heat. And so let it go forth to the world—a monument to Mumm and a tribute to Mr. Harris's hospitality."

EVERY one connected with our Indian Empire (says the *World*) will have regretted exceedingly to learn of the serious turn which the illness of Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor has taken, and from one end of India to another hopes will have been expressed that the worst fears may not, after all, be realised. Sir Charles MacGregor is a comparatively young man; he is not yet forty-six years of age. His has been a career of exceptional merit. He entered the Indian local service at sixteen, and was on the staff as brigade-major in Bengal by the time he was twenty-four. At twenty-nine he had attained the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel for field service, and he was a full colonel in the Army at thirty-seven, whilst still a substantive major in the Bengal Staff Corps. In proof of the rapidity of his progress I may point out that at forty years of age he was filling the responsible position of Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army. Sir F. Roberts enjoyed quick promotion, but even he did not obtain the appointment until he was forty-three. If his health is restored, and he is enabled to return to India, Sir Charles MacGregor is destined one day to fill the chief command of our Indian Army. Men of his stamp are not too common, and can ill be spared at a time like the present, when disquieting rumours are continually being heard of Russian demonstrations in Afghanistan.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, on May 10, opened the club for the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in the Old London Street on behalf of the Prince of Wales. A lunch was given, at which all the Executive Commissioners were present. Sir Philip Owen was made president of the club, and Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, was elected chairman. The committee consists of Sir Victor Houlton, Mr. G. H. Hawtayne, and Mr. Edward C. Owen, secretary.

THE Duke of Abercorn has written to the Mayor of Leamington intimating that the distinguished party of Indian and Colonial visitors who will be in London during the summer were desirous of inspecting the objects of interest in Leamington and neighbourhood. His Grace expressed a hope that the mayor and corporation would receive the party and afford them every facility of inspecting the various objects of historical interest. The town council at their meeting on May 10 decided to receive the visitors and to entertain them at a banquet.

MR. F. C. BURNAND writes to the *Daily Telegraph* in reference to the suggestion that the Exhibition should be named the "Colindies"—

"The Colindies" is a mistake. It is the invention of some one without an ear for rhythm. The man who thought he had benefited society by naming the Exhibition "The Colindies" has no music in his soul, and we all know what such an one is fit for. No, sir, it won't do. It is awkward. There must be a doubt as to its correct pronounciation. Such doubt is fatal to its adoption. Is the accent on the first or second sylhable? Is the "o" in "Col" short or long? It is a hard word to utter; and though it does not stick in the throat, as Amen did in Macbeth's, yet it does not come lightly and glibly off the tongue; and such a word, sir, should be on the tip of everybody's tongue during the present season. Have I an alternative proposition; I have. It is "Colinderies." "The Colinderies" is the word. It is "as easy as lying"; it is soft and rhythmical, and in keeping with "The Healtheries" and "The Fisheries." There is a great deal in a name to start with. "Colindies" is repellant and prophetic of failure. "Colinderies" is jubilant and a presage of complete success.

COLONEL CHERRY, hitherto a Brigade Officer at Suakim, has telegraphed to Cairo refusing to work under Watson Pasha, whose rank in the English army is inferior to his own.

A TELEGRAM from Baku says that Genera Annenkoff, on May 8, entered without difficulty the new harbour opposite the Island of Urzambada, south-west of Mikhailovsk, which is to form the depôt for the Transcaspian Railway. The steamer in which the General made the trial trip drew nine feet of water.

THE authorities in Russian Poland are now taking a census of all the foreigners in the province, with a view to the assessment of the fifty-rouble tax on strangers.

THE latest estimates of the relative strength of Parties gives a very substantial majority to the opponents of the Home Rule Bill. A calculation made upon the Liberal Benches puts the maximum number of Liberal secessions at one hundred and thirteen, which would be equivalent to a majority against the Second Reading of about sixty, if all voted. There would probably, however, be from twelve to twenty abstentions. The estimate most generally accepted in the House places the majority at from twenty-five to thirty.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—"Perhaps one of the best indications of the chances that the Irish Bill is supposed to have is furnished by the Parliamentary betting list. Mr. Labouchere stands to lose £500 on the defeat of the Bill—£200 of this is booked to Lord Randolph Churchill, the wager being that the second reading of the Bill will be carried by ten votes. It was stated this afternoon that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who it seems has some sporting inclinations, was anxious to back the second reading. But neither he nor any one else could be found to accept an offer of £100 to £10 that a northern member offered to lay against the second reading."

THE July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will contain, with official permission, some unpublished letters of very considerable historical interest relating to the Afghan invasion and conquest of Persia in the early part of the eighteenth century. The letters were written by the English factors at Ispahan and Gombroon between the years 1722 and 1732, and give a contemporary account of the siege of Ispahan by Mahmud Shah, the reign and murder of that prince, the career of his cousin and successor Shah Ashroff, and the rise to power of Thomas Kuli Khan, better known as Nadir Shah.

"ATLAS" in the *World*, in a series of critical notes on the great ceremonial opening of the Exhibition, mentions that during the long wait which followed the first admission of spectators, an object which resembled a velvet cushioned hip bath (which eventually turned out to be nothing less than the historical throne of the Sikh rulers) was placed in position in the centre, dividing attention with what is termed Miss Bhownagri's *sari* of pure woven gold in the stalls. "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis!* Almost at the very time when the Empress of India was quietly taking her seat on the golden throne of Runjit Sing in the Albert Hall at Kensington, the Governor of Aden was engaged in preventing the once-popular Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, his heir, from continuing his adventurous voyage to India, while a firm in Bond Street was putting up the contents of Elvedon—the horses, the furniture, and the old madeira—for sale by public auction. The seat, which came in for so much irreverent criticism on Tuesday, contains some 3,000*l.* of precious metal, was captured and sent home by Lord Gough, remained for a generation in the lumber-rooms of the India Office, was rescued from oblivion by Mr. Purdon Clarke, and finally fitted up (after much diplomatic correspondence) by Messrs. Gillow for the ceremonial at Kensington." The *impromptu* visit of the Queen to the "Colonies" after the opening ceremony was kept a profound secret. All ingress and egress was stopped for an hour. Her Majesty, who was only accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, walked straight from the Council Room to the Indian Palace, where she purchased some jewelry of the native artificers, and talked pleasantly to the *kinkob* weaver, the dyer, the wood-carver, the seal-engraver, and the miniature-painter. The Duke of Connaught speaks Hindustani so well that Dr. Tyler's services were very little required. Sir P. C. Owen and Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., were also in attendance. "It is an open secret (continues 'Atlas') that there are to be few Indian visitors of distinction at the 'Colonies.' The Nizam of Hyderabad has received no encouragement to come; the Sultan of Johore and suite have notoriously outstayed their welcome; and the Indian Government are adverse to any further experiments in this direction. H.R.H. has every reason to be congratulated on the decision arrived at: the faithful Indians would not unreasonably have expected a substantial return for their hospitalities of ten years ago, and their mutual quarrels about precedence and etiquette would have been specially perplexing while the Lord Chamberlainship is going begging."

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—"I hear that when the invalid soldiers who came home in the Malabar were landed at Portsmouth they were carried the whole length of the jetty and along the platform on ordinary shutters, not even a blanket being thrown over them, although a bitterly cold wind was blowing, to which they were thoroughly exposed. This seems barbarous cruelty to poor fellows coming home ill from a hot climate. Surely adequate precautions should always be taken to protect troops returning under such circumstances from the weather, and warm clothing be provided for them."

INTELLIGENCE from Kansas City, Missouri, states that a terrible storm of wind and rain prevailed there recently. A portion of the Court House was destroyed by the gale, and a number of persons were hurt. A school building also was partially wrecked, and many of the children were buried beneath the ruins, some being killed and others sustaining serious injuries. The Span Bridge across the Missouri was completely destroyed, a number of people being killed and injured. The effects of the storm were experienced beyond the city, and a number of fatalities are reported from the surrounding districts, owing to the falling of buildings. A later despatch from Kansas City states that twenty four persons were killed in the town, including eleven school children. Only four buildings were wrecked, and all these were regarded as unsound. The fatalities occurred in these houses.

ALTHOUGH the Earl of Kenmare has tendered his resignation, the Queen has requested him to continue to hold office as Lord Chamberlain, as the acceptance of his resignation at the present time would cause considerable inconvenience to the Court. Lord Kenmare will, therefore, continue to perform his official duties.

AT Aussersiehl, near Zurich, a mob attacked the meeting-house of the Salvationists. The furniture was smashed to atoms, and the house completely demolished. Several people were injured.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned per average allowance of three and a half annas an month per bullock for materials for shoeing in heavy batteries.

THE Government have ordered the withdrawal of case shot at present allowed for howitzers in heavy field batteries, and replacement by 12 common shell. The alterations consequent on the issue of the order, in the fittings and packing of the ammunition boxes, are to be carried out by the battery and arsenal artificers.

REVISED instructions for the packing, storing, and periodical inspection of gun-cotton have been approved, and will be issued to officers and others concerned.

THE contract allowances of native cavalry regiments have been altered as follows:—The repair of arms allowance for Bombay regiments has been raised to Rs. 140 per mensem. In Bengal and Madras regiments the forge allowance per regiment has been fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem, and the Central India Horse has been granted a banker's allowance of Rs. 40 per regiment per mensem.

THE Educational Establishments for the Bengal Native Army have been altered consequent on the abolition of the Native Normal Training School at Umballa, and commanding officers are allowed to make their own arrangements in future for obtaining English schoolmasters. Cavalry—(*a*) An English (soldier) schoolmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem, in addition to the military pay of his rank, or a civilian on Rs. 25 per mensem; (*b*) a vernacular schoolmaster (who will also act as regimental moonshee) on Rs. 20 per mensem if a civilian, or on Rs. 7 per mensem if a soldier, in addition to the military pay of his rank. Infantry—(*a*) and (*b*) as in Cavalry; (*c*) a moulvie, pundit, or grunthi,—not more than two out of the three being allowed for one regiment,—and no one of the three for any regiment having less than three companies of Mahomedans, Hindus or Sikhs, as the case may be; the moulvie, or pundit, or granthi, will also act as assistant vernacular schoolmaster. The allowances for school sheds and for school books and stationery will remain as at present. This order is not applicable to the Punjaub Frontier Force, or the local corps under the Government of India.

SIND REVENUE SURVEY.

THE following Government Resolution relating to the annual progress report of the Sind Revenue Survey and Settlement Department for 1884-85, has been issued:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 40, dated 8th January 1886—Forwarding, with his remarks, the annual progress report of the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, for the year 1884-85.

Resolution.—There were seven measuring and three classing establishments at work in the Province of Sind in the year under review as in the previous year, but about the close of the field season two establishments were absorbed owing to the transfer of one Assistant Superintendent to the Presidency Proper and the departure of another on furlough to Europe. Measurement was carried on in ten talukas, in seven of which it was completed. Lands taken up for cultivation after completion of the general survey were also measured in the Badin, Ghotki, Shikarpur, Kakar, Thul and Hala Talukas.

2. Although there was a slight increase in the average number of measurers employed, the total area measured fell from 1,900,600 acres in 1883-84 to 1,565,541 acres in 1884-85. The decrease is attributed partly to the breaking up of the two establishments before the close of the field season, and partly to the nature of the country in which measurement was carried on. The work was generally done with accuracy, the highest average error discovered on test by the several Assistant Superintendents being 30 gunthas in 100 acres.

3. The three so-called classing establishments were employed principally in revising measurements preparatory to the introduction of temporary settlements in the Thul, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Hyderabad and Badin Talukas. The work in the last taluka was seriously impeded by an unusual rise in the River Indus. The area of arable land shown as classed during the year under review (413,520 acres) was less by 11,964 acres than in the previous year, but that of land not divided into survey numbers (726,111 acres) was larger by 213,093 acres.

4. In the year under review temporary settlements were sanctioned for the Shikarpur and Ghotki Talukas, and for 80 villages in the Thul Taluka, and the provisional settlements in force in the Manjhand and Sujaval Talukas were confirmed. The total revenue realized in the talukas which have been settled amounted in 1884-85 to Rs. 40,50,674 as compared with an average of Rs. 29,04,092 in the five years preceding the settlement. The increase is however, as the Commissioner in Sind remarks, to a large extent due to improved irrigation and consequent extension of cultivation, but it indicates that the survey rates are moderate.

5. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,30,176, or Rs. 18,130 less than in the previous year. The cost of survey operations per acre was Re. 0-2-6 in 1884-85 as compared with Re. 0-2-7 in 1883-84 and Re. 0-5-10 in 1880-81. Mr. Erskine however points out that decrease shown by the latter comparison is mainly due to the adoption of the system of temporary settlements, for which detailed classification of soil is not required. The balance remaining unadjusted at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,585. It is stated that the greater part of the balance pertains to the talukas in which work is still in progress, and that it will not be possible to make the necessary adjustment until the settlement is introduced into them.

6. Colonel Anderson is entitled to credit for the ability with which he has continued to supervise the work of the Sind Survey Department, and his Assistants appear to have conducted their duties efficiently.

J. DEC. ATKINS.
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Ascension Day, Thursday, 3rd June 1886.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Choral Communion: Hymns 320, 147 and 180.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper. Anthem.—Lift up your heads.—Hopkins. Hymns 147, 301.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Ascension Day, June 3.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Eve 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Ascension Day.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steam-ship Westergate, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·658
Temperature of the Air	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	91·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	82·8
General Directions of Wind* .....SW, SSW, SW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	367

* From midnight to midnight.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE House of Commons as at present constituted, contains 670 members, of whom 333 are reckoned as Liberals (including four Independents, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. J. Corbett, and Sir E. Watkin), 251 as Conservatives, and 86 as Parnellites. The Liberals and Parnellites combined number 419—that is, a majority of 168, or, without counting the Speaker, 167, over the Conservatives. In order, therefore, to defeat the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, there must be a transfer of 84 Liberal votes from the Government to the Opposition.

There is every probability that this transfer will be effected. The following 34 members have joined the Liberal Unionist Committee:—

Anstruther, Sir R.	Heneage, E.
Bickersteth, R.	Henry, Mitchell
Biddulph, M.	Hobhouse, H.
Boyd-Kinnear, J.	Kitching, A. G.
Brand, Hon. H. R.	Lubbock, Sir J.
Brown, A. H.	Lymington, Lord
Cavendish, Lord E.	Noel, E.
Corbett, J.	Pitt-Lewis, G.
Craig-Sellar, A.	Ramsden, Sir J. W.
Crossman, Sir W.	Rothschild, Baron F.
Davies, D.	Rylands, P.
Ebrington, Lord	Stafford, Lord
Elliot, Hon. A.	Vivian, Sir H. H.
Goschen, G. J.	West, W. Cornwallis
Grey, A.	Westlake, J.
Gurdon, R. T.	Wodehouse, E. R.
Hartington, Lord	Wolmer, Lord

In addition to the above the following 30 are regarded as certain opponents of the Bill:—

Allen, W. S.	Howard, H.
Baker, L. J.	Jacks, W.
Barnes, A.	James, Sir H.
Buchanan, T. R.	Jenkins, Sir J.
Courtney, L.	Magniac, C.
Corbett, A. C.	Maskelyne, N. S.
Cozens-Hardy, H. H.	Ramsay, J.
Crossley, Sir S.	St. Aubyn, Sir J.
Elliott, Hon. H.	Seely, C.
Fairbairn, Sir A.	Talbot, C. R. M.
Ferguson, R.	Trevelyan, G. O.
Finlay, R. B.	Watkin, Sir E.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. W.	Wiggin, H.
Fry, L.	Wilson, J. (Edin.)
Havelock-Allan, Sir H.	Winterbotham, A. B.

These two classes together amount to 64 votes against the Bill.

Besides these there are a large number of members who have expressed decided hostility to the Bill as it stands, but some of whom would support the second reading if important modifications were made. In this class may be reckoned the following 39 members:—

Bass, H. A.	Kenrick, W.
Bass, Sir M.	Jenkins, D. J.
Beaumont, H. F.	Johnson-Ferguson, J. E.
Blades, J. H.	Jones-Parry, T. D. L.
Bolton, J. C.	Leatham, E. A.
Bright, J.	MacInnes, M.
Brinton, J	M'Iver, L.
Caine, W. S.	M'Lagan, P.
Chamberlain, J.	Menzies R. S.
Chamberlain, R.	More, J.
Cobbold, F. T.	Morgan, O. V.
Currie, Sir D.	Moulton, J. F.
Dilke, Sir C.	Palmer, C. M.
Dixon, G.	Portman, Hon. E. B.
Durant, J. C.	Quilter, W. C.
Egerton, Hon. F.	Salis-Schwabe, G.
Fletcher, B.	Saunders, W.
Goldsmid, Sir J.	Verney, E. H.
Grove, Sir T. F.	Wason, E.
Hastings, G. W.	

This gives a total of 103 Liberal opponents of the Bill. So far as is known at present, only about 180 Liberals have declared their intention of voting for the second reading leaving about 50 whose intentions are undeclared, among them being Mr. Villiers and Sir Thomas Brassey. It is quite possible that a considerable proportion of these 50 may vote against the second reading. If the 103 who are named above all vote against the Government the Bill will be thrown out by a majority of nearly 40.

In the House of Commons, on May 14, the Secretary for War was asked by Mr. Healy whether his attention had been called to the statement of Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., that, if the Home Rule Bill passed, Lord Wolseley and a thousand other officers had expressed their determination to throw up their commissions and head the Protestants of Ulster. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that he was not surprised at the question, though the mere rumour to which it referred might have been left to be contradicted or furnished by its own native absurdity. He was authorized by Lord Wolseley, however, to formally contradict that he had alluded to the subject in any speech he had ever delivered; and as to the officers of the army generally, his (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's) firm conviction was that the statement was entirely devoid of truth.

The Debate was continued on May 13, Mr. Gladstone stated, in answer to Sir M. Beach, that he intended to propose that on and after Monday the debate on the Government of Ireland Bill should continue during four days in the week until concluded.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Sir H. James, who expressed a hope that the Premier would believe that the judgment he had exercised on the subject at issue was uninfluenced by any motive except a desire to arrive at a just conclusion, and that he had arrived at that conclusion not without regret. Dealing, then, with the Bill on the grounds upon which the Government proposed it, the right honourable gentleman argued that not one of the conditions described by Mr. Gladstone would be fulfilled. With regard to the unity of the empire, the Act of Union was the only bond that really made Great Britain and Ireland a United Kingdom, and as long as this Parliament existed there would be a United Kingdom; but take away that united Parliament and the bonds which united the two countries would be severed. In closing his speech Sir H. James avowed his belief that the object of the Nationalist party who accepted the Bill was to obtain far more than the measure represented, and that by passing the Bill this House would give them the opportunity of securing separation.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the Government had taken the best legal advice obtainable since they ceased to have the advantage of the right honourable gentleman's support, and that advice was that the Bill adequately maintained that supremacy. As to the terrible dangers with which the minority were threatened, why, he asked, that the evils predicted not happened to the minority in England? Little or nothing had been said during these debates against the main principle of the measure. It was solely the details which had engaged all the ingenuity and in some cases the animosity, of its opponents. The demand of the Irish people for local self-government was in harmony with reason and equity; and to grant it was the shortest way to conciliate their feelings and restore peace and good government. If it was proposed on the responsibility of the Government to impose a new tax or increase a tax on Ireland, the Government were willing to concede that Irish members should be summoned and restored to their full position in the House.

Mr. E. Clarke argued that such a concession would add infinitely to the difficulties with which Parliament had to deal, and predicted that on a division a distinct majority of the House would pronounce against the principle of the Bill.

Lord George Hamilton, in opposing the Bill, contended that its principle was such that if passed it would not restore social order, but must promote disunion, and deprive Parliament of many of the functions which it had previously exercised.

Mr. Dillon denied the allegation so often made in the course of the debate, that this was not the Bill which the Irish people wanted, and that they would only take it as a means of getting more. With the modifications suggested by Mr. Parnell he said the Irish members were ready to accept the Bill as a settlement, and would pledge themselves to work it honestly. As to the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster, for the present at least the Irish members did not desire it, though they would go a long way to prevent the wreck of the Bill. Until they had lifted their own country from its present distracted position they did not desire to attend in the Supreme Parliament, though at some future period they might claim to do so.

Mr. Leatham looked at the question from an English as well as from an Irish point of view, and complained that the Liberal pary had not been consulted before so momentous a question had been brought forward. In the course of a bitter criticism of the Bill, he spoke of it as an affront to Liberal principles, and protested against the government of Ireland being transferred to a faction who would tyrannize over the loyal minority. Mr. Coleridge gave a hearty support to the Bill. The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Sir R. Cross, until Monday. The House adjourned at five minutes past one o'clock.

It is reported from Coleraine that the enrolling of Orangemen and Loyalists in the ranks of the Loyal Irish Volunteer Force has commenced in that district. Last night some two hundred leaders of the body assembled and agreed that they would never submit to be handed over to a Parnellite Government or acknowledge its authority. The papers are in the hands of members residing in the district boundary, which embraces a radius of twenty square miles. The adjacent districts are pursuing a similar course. An Armagh correspondent states that an association on an extensive basis has been formed there for the purpose of arming and drilling the Loyalists, and an arrangement has been made for the purchase of an ample supply of rifles at twenty-five shillings each. The association has been joined by some of the leading gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, one gentleman having given £100, another £50, and many others smaller sums. A large number of rifles and other arms have already been obtained, and the association has secured the services of drill instructors, who are daily giving instruction.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, who wrote to him asking whether he was right in inferring from his recent letter to Mr. Bolton that the right honourable gentleman holds that the people of Protestant Ulster ought to be allowed, if such be their deliberate will, to withhold the control of their local interests and affairs from any statutory Parliament, says:—

I hold that every argument which justifies the grant of local autonomy to Ireland as against the centralizing pretensions of the British Parliament would equally justify the resistance of Protestant Ulster to similar claims on the part of a Parnellite Parliament at Dublin. The instructive instances which you give from American experience are precisely in point, and the Protestant population of Ulster would in my opinion be fully entitled either to claim a separate autonomy such as was successfully asserted by West Virginia, or to maintain their connection with Great Britain in pursuance of the example of the Unionist party of Tennessee and Kentucky. I am convinced, after careful inquiry, that the Loyalists of the north of Ireland will not quietly submit themselves to the control of a Dublin Parliament, which they believe with much reason would be hostile to their religious and material interests.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH VICTORIA.

THE relations between the Government of Victoria and the Colonial Office are becoming uneasy again, in consequence of the attitude assumed by Lord Granville and Lord Rosebery with reference to the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides by France. On the 24th of March the following strong telegram was forwarded by Mr. Gillies, the Premier of Victoria, to Mr. Murray Smith, who at that time was the Agent-General for that colony:—

To-day's *Age* states English politicians favour cession New Hebrides France, condition no transportation, and that Agents-General have no hope of successfully opposing this proposal, and are privately convinced France will win. Can this impression prevail? Colonies cannot protest more than they have done. Surely their interests and wishes must be more to England than French aggrandizement. The feeling in colonies is that if Germany or France had Australia peopled by their own, neither would tolerate foreign Power seizing any of the islands—New Hebrides least of all—under the circumstances. What would be the use of speaking of imperial federation in face of an act which would proclaim stronger than any language contemptuous indifference for our wishes and future prospects? Should English Government give way or allow to be taken New Hebrides to-day, Australia will assuredly take them back when able.

Mr. Murray Smith remonstrated against being obliged to forward such a message *verbatim et literatim*, but was bluntly directed to do as he had been told; and, further, was instructed to "get explicit answer what is real reason why France should have New Hebrides in preference to these colonies." It is not probable that Mr. Murray Smith was successful in obtaining this explicit answer. At any rate no mention of any such reply is given in the published correspondence. A few days ago Sir Andrew Clarke, who is at the present moment acting as Agent-General for Victoria, returned to the charge, and forwarded a despatch to the Colonial Office couched in terms which that Department is not very frequently in the habit of receiving. It is only fair to state that some of the Australian colonies, and notably New South Wales, do not feel inclined to interfere in the quarrel, and consider that the undertaking of France to send no more convicts to any part of the Western Pacific, if only she is allowed to annex the New Hebrides, a very fair settlement of a very difficult question.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was opened on Monday May 10. Every seat available for members in the body of the House and in the side-galleries was taken by four o'clock. Mr. Chamberlain came early and took his usual corner-seat below the gang-way. Between four and half-past the Marquess of Hartington entered the House; but instead of going to his corner-seat above the gangway he stopped to speak to Mr. Chamberlain, who made room for him on his bench; and the two sat and chatted for a while. In the meanwhile Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and other well known politicians had entered the House and taken their usual places without attracting much attention; but when, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, Mr. Gladstone came in from behind the Speaker's chair, the Irish members and the Ministerialists united in giving him a hearty cheer. But a cheer of still greater volume and power went up a minute or so afterwards when Lord Hartington, after a short absence, re-entered the House.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of his Home Rule Bill, spoke for very nearly two hours, amid constant outbursts of rapturous applause from the Parnellites, but with very little encouragement from the rest of the house.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a descriptive report of the debate says:—

"Mr. Gladstone's address to the House was a speech not an oration. It was not one consistent reasoned chain from exordium to peroration, like his other two, but rather a series of disjointed thrusts and parries, as if one were a spectator of a duel with swords, and could see only one of the combatants. The thrusts all went home, however, as when a swordsman springs forward hand and foot to bury his blade to the hilt, and the parries were all executed with that dazzling and consummate skill which takes the weapon out of an opponent's hand and sends it spinning away. It was full of epigrammatic sentences which delighted his hearers, thrown off one after the other in simple intellectual exuberance—definitions, aphorisms, quotations, syllogisms, and a multitude of figures of speech—the definition of experimentation in politics, "proposing grave changes without grave causes;" of a country destitute of social order, "where the radical sentiment of the people is not in sympathy with the law;" the quotation that Canada "did not get Home Rule because she was loyal, but was loyal and friendly because she got Home Rule;" the fatal blunder of "applying the cry of 'the unity of the Empire' to the remedy when you ought to apply it to the disease;" the only difference between the Canadian Home Ruler and the Irish Home Ruler—"one had—can at the end and the other had O' at the beginning;" the declaration that "we won't go into Committee before the second reading—if this were practical the rules of this House are folly:" the appeal for help in abolishing Irish discontent "neck and crop, root and branch, and if I may venture to employ again a phrase which had its day—we desire to abolish Irish discontent 'bag and baggage'"—these are but a few examples of the fertility of expression almost playfulness in fact of the Prime Minister's speech.

The *St. James's Gazette* on the other hand says:—

The right honourable gentleman was depressed and disappointing; and even that clearness of explanation which he usually has at will for once deserted him at a critical part of his speech—if, indeed, which is at least doubtful, he really cared to exercise it at that particular point. The dangerous condition of Ireland "to the constitution of the country and to the unity of the empire" was once more insisted upon, and the necessity for a new departure affirmed; the right honourable gentleman having convinced himself that his own was the only remedy in the market, and the only thing that Mr. Parnell asked for, as the leader of the Nationalists had declared that he would be satisfied with autonomy for Ireland for the management of her own affairs. Mr. Gladstone owned that political experiments were "bad and dangerous," and that "grave changes should not be made without grave causes;" but there could be no graver cause than the condition of a country where "the radical sentiment of the people is not in sympathy with the law." He had now lost all faith in "the medicine of coercion." He had coercion had been "continuous use of coercion;" for doses with diminishing results. Various attempts, at a "judicious" Catholic Emancipation downwards, measures of a judicious mixture of coercion with remedial measures had also failed, and there was now nothing left but a new departure. While he denied that his Bill amounted to a repeal of the Union, he owned that it proposed a "most important modification of the Union; and he exercised his astounding ingenuity in the art of reading history anew to show that the measure was in harmony with "Whig traditions," and even with the teaching of Lord Beaconsfield. He dwelt upon the case of Canada to show that she was now loyal and contented, because she had got Home Rule, and then at last he reached the question of making concessions to conciliate opposition. Owing that the question bristled with difficulties, he examined the proposal to retain to some extent the Irish representation in Westminster. He expressed himself unwilling to make binding pledges on matters of detail, and left the possible permanent retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, in full or diminished strength, as an open question for Committee. But he was willing to recognise the principle of combining representation with taxation, and was therefore willing to have the Irish members temporar

prepared to meet their wishes on an important point by abandoning that part of his scheme which excluded the Irish members from sitting in the House of Commons at Westminster. That exclusion, as they firmly believed, would imperil the unity of the empire, and its abandonment was a necessary preliminary to their support of the Irish Government Bill. But Mr. Gladstone's statement on the subject in the course of his speech in moving the second reading was by no means clear or satisfactory. It was now stated that a further explanation would be furnished on behalf of the Government; but he thought that meeting should express an opinion on the matter, and say whether or no they thought it desirable that personal negotiations of this character should be continued. He would also ask them whether they did not, think that further communications should be made by the public medium of the discussions in Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain then made a statement explaining his own attitude towards the Irish Government Bill, and indicated his opinion that nothing short of the withdrawal of the measure could restore the unity of the Liberal party.

Some discussion then took place as to the future action of the Liberal dissentients in the event of the Irish Government Bill being thrown out on the second reading. Mr. Chamberlain's sentiments were very cordially received, and were evidently endorsed by the meeting. Indeed, complete unanimity and much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. No formal resolutions were proposed, but it was understood that the Irish proposals of the Government must be opposed to the utmost, regardless of consequences, as there seemed to be no hope that the Premier would make, or even entertain the idea of concessions sufficiently substantial to meet the objections of the Liberal dissidents. It was evident from the remarks made by the various speakers that the most cordial relations exist between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington. The meeting broke up at ten minutes to two, having lasted nearly two hours.

In regard to the prospects of the division on the second reading of the Bill, it was stated on May 12 that 102 Liberals and Radicals had already pledged themselves to vote for Lord Hartington's amendment. There are thirty-four other Liberals who are avowedly hostile to the Bill, but who have not absolutely pledged their votes against it. It is expected that 630 members will take part in the division, of whom 242 Conservatives and about 110 Liberals will vote for the amendment, making a total of 352. The Government, with the Parnellites, will be able to muster only 278. This would give a majority against the Bill of seventy-four: too high an estimate.

ULSTER RESOLVED TO FIGHT.

The Orangemen of Ulster are expressing a determination to take up arms rather than submit to be governed by Mr. Parnell and his friends. A Dungannon correspondent says:—

"I have it on the most trustworthy authority that steps are being taken by the Orangemen to organize a force to take the field should the Home Rule Bill pass, and that the feelings of the Protestant farmers and working men are in favour of this course. The Orange Society, on account of its organization, is taking the matter up, and district and private lodge meeting are being held all over the country. The organization will embrace many outside Orange Societies, who are prepared to take up arms with their fellow-Loyalists in Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, Derry, and Down. Promises of assistance come from England, Scotland, and the Colonies. Upwards of 100,000 men can be raised in Ireland alone."

A correspondent at Coleraine says:—

"There is no use trying to deny the fact that the Orangemen of Ireland, who have ever stood loyal to the Queen and Constitution, are preparing for the battle should Home Rule be granted to Ireland, and that the statement by Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, some time ago that the ditches from Belfast to the Boyne would be lined by Loyalists' bayonets, will be verified should occasion arise. This united body are at present engaged in silently enrolling every member of the order between eighteen and sixty years of age as volunteers to take up arms to resist the Home Rule authority in every way, and for this purpose they will have the support and assistance of the Loyalists of Ireland, who refuse to be separated from the Crown of England. In a few days the enrolment will be complete and the returns sent to the proper quarter. The drilling of the body when formed will be, it is stated, entrusted to members of the Orange Institution who have served in the army, navy, militia, or police force, and arms will be supplied when the proper time arrives. The force in Ireland will be augmented by thousands of Orangemen and Loyalists from England and Scotland, who have volunteered to join their brethren in the sister isle. Canada will also send a contingent, and the entire army of volunteers, as it may be called, will be officered by English military gentlemen, who have volunteered their services during the impending crisis. A supply of arms and ammunition for the occasion is already being arranged for, and by this means the Orangemen and Loyalists are determined to stand or fall." Two advertisements have appeared in Belfast newspapers, one inviting tenders for 20,000 Sniders in good order, with swords or bayonets, to be delivered in lots before the 1st of June, at certain stations on the Belfast and Northern Counties of Ireland Railway, which runs between Belfast and Londonderry and has branches throughout the north-east of Ireland. The advertisement is signed "Vigilance Committee." The other advertisement is for "a few men thoroughly competent to instruct in military drill; must not be in receipt of pension from Government."

The impression gains ground in Ulster that the Government Arms Act contemplates the disarmament of Loyalists in the north. The constabulary have received imperative orders from Mr. Morley to furnish the name and address of every person who has purchased arms, within the last three years, and otherwise ascertain the possessors of arms. The steamship companies have also been asked to supply the names of consignees of weapons from England during the same period. The Loyalists are being cautioned to hide their weapons, so that the police will not find as much as an old stock.

Speaking at a reception given by Mr. Mathews, Q C., at his residence in Carlton-gardens, to the members of the Northumberland (Mayfair) Habitation of the Primrose League, Major Saunderson, M. P. for Armagh, said that he had spoken to many audiences in England, and he had found that the statement that the Irish Loyalists were determined to fight to the last gasp before they consented to be severed from the English Empire was the keynote that found an echo in the heart of all. The Irish Loyalists did not come over to plead for assistance as beggars, asking in *forma pauperis*—they came to ask as men willing and able to fight their own battle, and they asked the English people simply to stand by and see fair play. Their chief efforts had always been on the side of law and order; but there was a point beyond which the House of Commons had no right to go, and if the Parliament handed over Ireland to France, loyal Orangemen would not be bound by such a law. The Orangemen meant to hold their position, and even to appeal to force, as their fathers did 200 years ago, and as they were ready to do again. This had been stated in England and Ireland, and he was ready to state it in the House of Commons, so that there might be no mistake about it. They denied the right of Parliament to place them under any authority but the Crown of England.

The parliamentary correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—

The alarmist reports about the declarations of Lord Wolseley have someting in them, but not sufficient to create a panic. I understand that a short time ago Lord Charles Beresford declared to a prominent Liberal in the House of Commons that he would resign his commission if he were asked to take any hostile steps against the Orangemen of Ulster. He was understood at the same time to be expressing the opinion of Lord Wolseley. The London correspondent of the same paper says he has it on excellent authority that the Government has decided to recall Sir Frederick Roberts from India, and place him in supreme command of the army of Ireland. The garrisons in certain Ulster towns are to be largely increased, and the most effectual preparations made to extinguish any disturbance which may be resorted to by excited Orangemen.

SPEECHES ON THE CRISIS.

The chief speech of the week upon the Irish question was delivered on by Lord Salisbury at a dinner given to the honorary members of the Merchant Taylors' Company. In replying for the House of Lords he said he had little doubt that, if the necessity of doing its duty in the crisis to which reference had been made should be placed upon it, its conduct would not meet with the disapprobation of those he was addressing. Replying to Lord Granville's charges against the conservatives that they had not taken their part in the discussion of the Irish question, and that they had put "all their dirty work" upon their allies, the Moderate Liberals, Lord Salisbury said:—

Dirty work in his mouth means defending the ancient Constitution of this country; dirty work means maintaining the opinions which you have recently laid before your electors as the consideration for their support; dirty work means upholding the convictions to which during your life you have been devoted. That is the dirty work Moderate Liberals have performed, and we have been accomplices in their performing it because we have never interfered. What is clean work, then, in Lord Granville's opinion? I suppose it is tearing right round on all your parliamentary opinions from mere political necessity. I suppose bargaining for the support of the people on the plea that you require strength to resist the Parnellite faction, and the moment you have obtained that support on that plea, going over to the Parnellite faction. That, I must conclude, is Lord Granville's definition of cleanly work, and for the performance of that cleanly work we will give him all the room and space he requires.

The question was now one of confidence. We were asked to have confidence in the Irish people, or rather the dominant element in the Irish people.

We are asked to hand over to them the glory and power of our empire and the life and property of those whom we have induced to risk all in our behalf. Have they shown in the past any of those claims to confidence which in the most ordinary avocations of life you would require? We have confidence in the people of England because they have always been loyal to the Queen, have always loved the law, and have always been passionately attached to the empire. Has that characterized the Irish dominant faction? Have they been loyal to the Queen? have they loved the law? and have they been always passionately attached to the empire? Is that the record the dominant element in the Irish people has to produce? Why, they have always sought support from time to time from whatever nation happened to be in hostility with England—first the Spaniards, then the French, and now the Americans.

All the safeguards and arrangements in the scheme were designed to conceal the inevitable end to which the measures tend—namely, the separation of the two kingdoms. Whatever effect the changes in prospect may have, they will make it easier for the Irish party to press—it will give them an additional leverage to urge—furthur concessions for the future; and so it will go on till each additional concession gives additional power for requiring the next concession. Could we trust the Ministers now in power to fight in order to prevent agitation having its sway and fresh concessions being wrung? They had given their assurances in the past, and they had turned out worthless. This was a turning-point in the history of the country.

It is not merely that you are going to grant a separate Legislature in Ireland. It is granting a separate Government and separate Executive to the Irish people, controlled by that dominant element in Ireland to which I have referred. The result is that the minority will not only have laws passed of which they disapprove, but will have to depend upon the toleration and goodwill of their enemies for the common privileges of civilized life and security. And for this do not imagine there is any precedent. They may tell you that for eighteen troubled years, to which we do not wish to return, there was a precedent for legislative independence. It is not a precedent anybody would wish to follow. But there has not been during the long 700 years that Ireland has been attached to England any precedent for giving a Government to Dublin outside control of the Imperial Parliament. It is a change, the magnitude of which can be measured by the vast history which it overturns. It will return to a state of things anterior to the condition of any of the civilized States which composed Europe at this time. What is the cause of it? What has produced it? Six months ago if any Tory had said that Mr. Gladstone and his Government were about to produce such a measure he would have been scouted as an infamous slanderer. What had produced this strange change? A retired statesman, working in a Welsh castle, resolving by himself, apparently without any support from others, has resolved that this vast change shall be. He turns the machine, and straightway colleagues change their opinions, men of unblemished fame turn their coats.

The connection of Ireland with England had been full of trouble. It was a chronic disease, and even if it were not cured we had proved in the past that we could get on with it, and can yet carry our empire to a vast pitch of prosperity. We might apply such remedies as we think wise, hoping that they will succeed; but in the confidence that if they do not succeed it is not in the power of Irish disaffection to mar the career of a great nation.

Lord Granville addressed a large meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 7th ult., in support of the Irish proposals of the Government.

He said the opponent of the policy of the Government had utterly misjudged public opinion, which was being daily shown to be in favour of Mr. Gladstone's proposals to grant limited self-government and well-balanced Home Rule to Ireland. He argued that the best way to eradicate the hatred of the Irish towards us for past injuries was to make them a large concession at a time when they were willing to receive it cordially. He quoted observations by Burke, Fox, and later statesmen, including Palmerston and Disraeli, to show that they advocated the conciliation of the Irish; and he alluded to statements made by Mr. Gladstone in many speeches of recent years in denial of the charge that the Prime Minister had suddenly sprung his present policy upon the country. Her Majesty's Government did not mean to die till they had done their work, or till they were killed. Mr. Shaw Lefevre also spoke. He expressed the belief that the Government policy could be justified by the highest considerations for the interests of Ireland and England. Never was there a better opportunity of settling the present difficulty respecting Ireland. A resolution in support of the Government plan was passed.

Mr. Trevelyan, addressing his constituents at Galashiels on the 7th inst., said if the Government would alter the Bill so as to maintain the union of the two countries, retain a firm hold on Ireland and drop the Land Bill, he would vote for their measure. But under any other conditions he should feel he was not doing his duty to Great Britain and Ireland or his constituents by supporting the proposals, which he could not regard as just and judicious, and which he knew would be unworkable.

LETTERS ON THE SITUATION.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to a letter from Mr. William Young, a member of the Liberal party in Glasgow, says:—

You advocate, as a member of the Liberal party, co-operation between the two great parties in the State for the purpose of maintaining the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland as established by the Act of 1800. You further urge that in order to secure such co-operation it is essential that the Tory party should give some very binding and solemn guarantee to the effect that if they were returned to Parliament in strength sufficient to justify them in attempting to conduct the government of the empire they would—(1) "never propose Home Rule for Ireland, or anything beyond local government; (2) resist further special legislation for Ireland; and (3) insist that all future legislation be imperial, equally shared by all parts of the realm—the same for England, Scotland, and Wales as for Ireland." I cannot admit that any act or incident in the past history of the Tory party or of its leaders can be held to be of such a nature as to call for any guarantee of the kind set forth above. The effective maintenance of the Act of Union in all its main and essential conditions is a cardinal principle of Tory policy; and to demand from a Tory a pledge that he will never consent to the repeal of the Union—or, in other words, to Home Rule—is as needlessly supererogatory as to demand from a British Protestant that he will never consent to establish and endow in Great Britain the Church of Rome.

The essence of the legislative union is, similarity of institutions and of laws for all three kingdoms as a great general principle; but Scotch and Irish habits and customs may from time to time call for exceptional legislative treatment.

But these rare and minor incidents do not in any way detract from the sanctity of the great general overpowering principle of one Parliament, one law, for the United Kingdom. To that principle every member of the Tory party, by the very fact of such membership, must be unalterably attached, and if any such member swerves even in thought from that principle, he instantly loses his right to call himself with truth a member of the Tory party; he becomes false and traitorous to the political principles which he has professed. Now of this be certain—that Home Rule, as repeal is called at the present day, flagrantly and utterly violates the great principle I have above laid down. No Tory can ever propose it; all Tories must ever resist it, and not only it, in the form of any scheme such as is now before the country, but also all legislative projects which can reasonably be held to contain even the germ of such Home Rule.

Lord Randolph's personal opinions on Home Rule were fully set out in a speech which he made at Edinburgh in December, 1883. Then, and principally on account of Ireland, he was opposed to immediate dealing with reform; but when the Reform Bill was before Parliament he supported its full extension to Ireland, guided entirely by the great principle of similarity of law and institution.

But I foresaw very clearly what would be the attitude of the Irish party and the nature and the strength of the demands which they would make, and I then ventured to lay down that if Home Rule was to come within the limits of practical politics, the action of the Northern States of America from 1861 to 1865 would have to be the model for the action of the Tory party under closely analogous perils, and that in a close imitation of American action, in spite of every conceivable danger, would be found the only method for the attainment of imperial safety and for the preservation of imperial unity. I also well remember that these remarks of mine provoked a copious outburst of ridicule and abuse from many organs of Liberal opinion, with which outburst you yourself as a Liberal very probably sympathized. Well, in Belfast the other day, as here in Paddington before my constituents, I set forth precisely the same opinions.

The mere numerical action of Mr. Parnell's party in the House of Commons, the action of the Irish vote in English and Scotch constituencies, cannot be considered to have the smallest moral or binding effect upon the Loyalists of Ireland, greatly concentrated in Ulster, whose lives and liberties will by such action, numerical and mechanical, be called in question. If political parties and political leaders, not only parliamentary but local, should be so utterly lost to every feeling and dictate of honour and courage as to hand over coldly, and for the sake of purchasing a short and illusory parliamentary tranquillity, the lives and liberties of the Loyalists of Ireland to their hereditary and most bitter foes, make no doubt on this point: Ulster will not be a consenting party; Ulster at the proper moment will resort to the supreme arbitrament of force; Ulster will fight; Ulster will be right; Ulster will emerge from the struggle victorious, because all that Ulster represents to us Britons will command the sympathy and support of an enormous section of our British community, and also, I feel certain, will attract the admiration and the approval of free and civilized nations.

In a letter published in the *Liverpool Daily Post* Major Cornwallis West, the member for Denbighshire, replies as follows to a remonstrance from his constituents:—

"I deny and repudiate the assertion that, in taking the course objected to by your meeting, I have gone over to the enemy, unless you are pleased to apply the same language with regard to the attitude assumed by Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Goschen, and many other men in the ranks of the Liberal party. It is you and not I who are inconsistent. Both in my address to the constituency and in my public utterances during the contest I emphatically refused to dismember the empire by granting a separate Legislature to the Irish free from the control of the Imperial Parliament. I believe that Mr. Gladstone was strongly and firmly opposed to the repeal of the Union as every Liberal statesman has been in the past."

THE QUEEN IN LIVERPOOL.

The Queen opened the International Exhibition at Liverpool on Tuesday May 11. With the Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, her Majesty left Windsor at midnight by special train, which reached Liverpool at eight in the morning. Much enthusiasm was displayed as the royal party drove to Newsham House, whence in the afternoon they proceeded to the exhibition, outside which 60,000 children sang the National Anthem. After the formal reception the Queen was conducted through the exhibition to a dais, in front of which was a large and brilliant assemblage.

An address was presented to her Majesty by the mayor, in which it was mentioned that the object of the exhibition was to lay the foundation in Liverpool of a school of technical and artistic training, to be associated with the name of the late Duke of Albany.

Her Majesty in clear tones read the following reply:—

I receive with cordial satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this international exhibition. It affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious labours as testified by the vast collection of interesting objects to be found within the walls of this building, and I heartily concur in the hope which you have expressed, that the degree of success which you have been able to secure may prove worthy of the wide and comprehensive project to the accomplishment of which your operations have been directed.

The mayor having presented to her Majesty a golden key, she turned it in a model lock, and at her command Lord Granville declared the exhibition open. The doors of the building flew open, and, the fact being signalled to the North Fort, the guns were fired. How occurred an incident not included in the official programme. It was noticed that her Majesty communicated to Sir Henry Ponsonby, who in turn spoke to General Gardiner. This officer proceeded in front of the throne, and, drawing his sword from its scabbard he handed the weapon to the Queen, before whom the mayor bent the knee and which General Gardiner's sword her Majesty dubbed Liverpool's chief magistrate. As the Queen then proceeded to leave the dais, and as her Majesty was doing so the band and chorus performed "Rule Britannia." The royal party proceeded though the foreign courts to the west end and emerged from the main entrance into the Exhibition-road, where the school-children sang the National Anthem. The day now ending smartly, the Queen and party returned to Newsham House in closed carriages. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated, some of the designs in gas-light with coloured glass-shades being very effective. The mayor gave a banquet at the Town Hall at night, when over 300 noblemen and gentlemen were invited to meet the Princes and other members of the royal party. The banquet took place in the large ball-room, which presented a very brilliant appearance.

On Wednesday morning the Queen, with Princess Beatrice visited the Seamen's Orphanage in Newsham Park, being received by Sir David Radcliffe, Mayor of Liverpool, and the committee. Her Majesty afterwards drove through portions of Liverpool and the suburbs. Notwithstanding the rain, the Queen drove in an open carriage, and received everywhere loyal greetings from the crowds who lined the streets. At the entrance to St. George's Hall a loyal address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation, to which her Majesty returned a gracious answer. Her Majesty afterwards proceeded to the landing-stage and embarked on a ferry steamer for a trip on the river, returning to the landing-stage, and thence again to Newsham House, loudly cheered all along the route. The Queen on her way seemed much gratified at the warmth of the reception accorded. When, however, she reached her Liverpool home at ten minutes to seven, after four hours of driving and sailing, her Majesty appeared much fatigued. Her Majesty left Liverpool about ten o'clock on Thursday morning for Windsor, which was reached at three o'clock.

The Queen has sent to the mayor £100 to be spent for charitable purposes; and, before leaving Liverpool, presented the mayoress with a gold and diamond bracelet as a memento of her visit. The mayor has also received the following letter:—

Newsham, Liverpool, May 13, 1886.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—The Queen, who has been very much gratified by her visit to Liverpool, has commanded me to convey to you the expression of her hearty thanks for the manner in which you have carried into effect all the arrangements during her short residence here. The Queen wishes you to assure the inhabitants of your city that she was deeply moved by the enthusiastic reception she met with yesterday from all classes of persons along the whole line of her route through the city; and although her pleasure was somewhat marred by the weather, her Majesty was amply compensated for her disappointment in this respect by the hearty welcome she received from the thousands who lined the route. The Queen hopes you will make known to the police her admiration of the manner in which they performed their duties, and her Majesty's thanks to all who united in making her stay in Liverpool so agreeable to the Queen and to her children.—Believe me, yours very truly,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

A TERRIBLE hurricane of unprecedented violence passed over Madrid on Wednesday night, May 12, causing great damage to property and loss of life. Rain and hail came down in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning and a fearful wind, which smashed windows, carried away chimneys and tiles, and even over-turned cabs. As for the people in the streets, the most fortunate escaped into doorways. Others were thrown down with such violence that 260 are reported injured, and no fewer than seventy killed. Many of the washerwomen were blown into the River Manzanares, and twenty-eight were drowned. One church-tower fell. Many houses were inundated. The roofs of some washing-houses fell in, killing seventeen persons. The trees in the pascos were destroyed. No resident in Madrid ever before saw such a storm there. The hospitals are full of the injured. The total loss of life is not yet known. It is feared that many dead bodies will be found under the destroyed houses. The largest tree in Madrid, that opposite the Cortes, is lying on the ground. The railings of many gardens have been torn up. The storm came after several days of great heat. In perhaps half the houses of Madrid windows have been broken. The Provincial Hospital was struck by lightning, and a fire broke out, which fortunately was soon extinguished. The crops, the farms, and the villages have suffered over a large extent of the country districts. The municipal authorities have asked for assistance. The heaviest losses have fallen on the working classes, whose houses have suffered most. Many families are destitute.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E P Henderson, B C S
Mr H B Webster, B C S
Mr W C Macpherson, B C S
Mr J S Armstrong, B C S
Mr W T Church, B C S
Mr E C Buck, B C S
Mr F S Bullock, B C S
Mr R S Whitcway, B C S
Mr A E C Casey, B C S
Mr W Stenhouse, B P W D
Mr H H Gahan, B P W D
W H Parker, B P W D
Mr H S Schurr, B Police
Mr A S Judge, B Police
Mr F M Barwick, Ind Marine
Brigr-Gen Sir C M Macgregor, K C B, C S I, C I E, B S C
Capt E C C Sandys, B S C
Capt C R Macgregor, B S C
Lieut G H Bunbury, B S C
Major G Lamb, B R A
Major A G Pearson, B R A
Major M W Rogers, B R E
Col C J Hodgson, B Inf
Surg-Major G G Ross, B M S
Surg-Major P N Mookerjee, M M S
Surg-Major J P McDermott, M M S
Col W S Bailey, M S C
Col W Hay, M Ret
Mr E Hosking, Bo C S
Mr M B Baker, Bo C S
Col A Phelps, Bo Inf
Surg G E Fooks, Bo M S
Assist-Apoth V E Nazareth, Bo M S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Hayes, B P W D, 2 mo
Major A De C Rennick, B S C, 4 mo
Lieut C C A Sillery, B S C, 4 mo
Col E T Thackery, B R E, 4 mo
Maj T Howard, B R E, 47 days
Capt C Hoskyns, B R E, 23 days
Surg-Major T Moloney, M D, B M S, 6 mo
Mr R Sewell, M C S, 3 mo
Mr W A Happell, M C S, 2 mo 16 days
Capt C T W J M Gorges, M S C, 4 mo
Lieut F J Anderson, M R E, 3 mo
Mr E Pinhey, Bo P W D, 2 mo
Col C E Blowers, Bo S C, 5 mo
Major H B Abbott, Bo S C, 2 mo
Lieut W G Alban, Bo S C, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W C Midwinter, British Burma Commission.
Major A Landon, B Inf

A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER.

AN extraordinary story was told at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday, May 11. Captain Robertson, of 16, Riversdale-road, Holloway, was summoned by Richard Murphy for failing to sign and give him a certificate of discharge from the British ship Justitia. The complainant stated that on the 3rd of June of last year he was engaged by the defendant as the chief engineer of the Justitia, to accompany the vessel on a voyage to Trinidad. On the 3rd of June they sailed from London and reached Antwerp, where they took in a number of cases, the contents of which he was ignorant of, and four gentleman joined the vessel. They then set sail, and the witness and the rest of the crew (mostly foreigners) believed they were going to Trinidad. After some days, however, they found themselves off the shores of Venezuela, near a port called Corupano. The engines were stopped by the captain's orders, and a small steamboat came alongside, containing three or four persons, who came on board the Justitia. The English flag was then pulled down, and the Venezuelan flag was hoisted. Subsequently some baggage was transferred to the vessel, and fourteen or fifteen armed men came on board. The witness spoke to the defendant, and said: "You are kidnapping us," but he replied that he could not help what was going on. The witness and others tried to go ashore to see the British Consul, but about 300 soldiers were sent down from the land to keep them on board. The vessel then went on a cruise around the coast, sometimes pursuing ships, and sailing in various directions. A gun-boat belonging to the Venezuelan Government opened fire on them, and the witness then first discovered that there was ordnance on board; for two Krupp guns were brought into action, the result being that fifteen men on the gun-boat and one on the Justitia were killed. They were then put to shore, and they found that the town of Corupano was in the hands of rebels, and that a civil war was proceeding. The witness thought that the vessel was nothing more than a "privateer. They stopped two or three fishing-vessels near the coast and appropriated their contents; but, as far as he knew, they did not actually seize a vessel, though they pursued some. They also took over the crews of the fishing-vessels. This sort of crusing was carried on until the provisions ran short and they were starving. Then the captain decided to give up the ship, and ran her to San Domingo, Hayti. The Governor of the island took charge of the vessel, and the witness and the English seamen went to the British Consulate. The Consul caused their passages to be paid to Southampton, where they arrived on the last Sunday in November. The witnes said that he had received no wages beyond an advance month's money before leaving England. He said he had written a letter stating the facts to Sir Thomas Brassey at the Board of Trade, and had that day received a reply saying that the matter would be inquired into. The defendant said that he, like the compainant, had been entrapped by the owners of the Justitia, and he had also suffered in pocket, not being able to get his money. He was engaged, through a firm in Leadenhall-street, by Sir William Montague, who, on his report, took over the Justitia and fitted her out for certain work. The defendant managed the vessel as far as Antwerp; but there two "generals," with foreign names, and two Englishmen, came on board and took the command of the vessel—a ship of 1,150 tons burden—was taken out of his hands. He did not deny that guns and powder were carried on board, and he gave no explanation of their intended use. He denied that the English flag was pulled down and the Venezuelan Government seized the vessel as a privateer. The defendant added that he had seen Lord Rosebery on this matter but he "would not take it up because he was afraid the Venezuelan Government would be down on us." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hosack said that this was a most extraordinary case. However, the Board of Trade were about to investigate the allegations, he adjourned the summons for a fortnight.

The *Daily News* has interviewed Captain Robertson, of the Justitia, a craft that for weeks had command of the coast of Venezuela. Our contemporary's representative found him in a lodging at Highbury. Appearances bear the captain out most thoroughly. To imitate or patronize a lodging is an inviting retreat, except perhaps when in hiding; and there is no hiding about Captain Robertson. He is simply very hard-up—as hard-up, it is evident as the man who summoned him the other day for ever so many months' back pay on the failure of his alleged privateering venture. The captain maintains that he was completely innocent of the character and purposes of the Justitia.

"They certainly did take in cargo at Antwerp, which afterwards turned out to be some thirty thousand rifles for the use of the rebels of Venezuela; but at the time he knew nothing of the contents of the cases, because the command was practically not in his hands. The persons in real charge were hoisted, by owners' friends, the owner's captain's employers; and his modest role was confined to the taking of the ship safe and sound towards Trinidad, which he at first believed was their port of destination. It was not his fault if, when they got well out on their voyage, he was required to run the ship into a port on the adjacent Venezuelan coast, and there land his curious merchandise. As a matter of fact, very little of the merchandise was ever landed, so Venezuela has not so much to complain of after all. The plot fizzled; the captain came home penniless, like his crew. The real liability lies with some very highly placed financiers in England, who got up the whole thing."

It is plain, says the writer in the *Daily News*, that what has just passed is but one of the periodical diversions of the Venezuelan Opposition.

"The Ins of political office in that Republic absorb the spoils to such an extent that the Outs have every now and then to make a bold stroke for their share; and their favourite way of making it is to hire an English ship for a descent on the coast. If the affair answers, the captain and crew are paid their wages; if it fails, they are left to shift for themselves."

Having reached the Venezuelan coast, the *Justitia* ran into a port called Corupano,

"The vessel was then and there boarded by certain strange-looking armed men, whose number was subsequently increased to over a hundred, and went off for a cruise against the Venezuelan merchant marine, which, to judge by the character of the prizes, must consist almost entirely of fishing-smacks. The armed men did exactly as they liked with the ship, and the captain did no more than guard her against the accidents of wind and weather. It is true she was subsequently overhauled by a Venezuelan cruiser—not by a gun-boat, as stated—and here the captain's account of his own attitude of perfect neutrality is really almost a lesson in international law. He had his armed crew of Venezuelan rebels on board, with "several generals," and a sort of native shipping agent, who had also joined from the port—"one of these 'ere fellers as would cut your throat as soon cut your throat as look at you." Now, when all those people resolved to fight for it, what was poor acaptain to do? Clearly nothing at all but keep still and let them fight. He may at first have felt a pious satisfaction in the thought that there could not be much fighting on one side, inasmuch as the Justitia had no guns; but judge of his surprise when the Venezuelan agent ordered some of the cases to be opened, and there within them lay some new Krupps. To mount these guns did not take long; and soon the Justitia was blazing away at the cruiser. All this while the captain, as he assures us, maintained a purely contemplative attitude. When he saw a shot fired from the cruiser which had failed to kill any one on deck, he would just step downstairs to see if it had killed any one below. Then he would come on deck again, and in a perfectly non-committal sort of way suggest what—supposing he were responsible for the naval operations—he should do. Some of his observations may have been overheard and acted upon; and the result of this eaves-dropping, for you can call it little else, was that the cruiser was beaten off with loss by "the Venezuelans." The Justitia then went on her way, till she was run into San Domingo for lack of provisions—and of heart in her fighting crew—and her captain and the one or two Englishmen with him were left to shift for themselves. Before this, however, most of the rebels had sneaked off and got themselves put ashore. But for this half-heartedness, the captain seems to think it would have been all up with the Government of Venezuela. The whole thing had collapsed."

Captain Robertson's point is that he is no more responsible for the attempt than for the failure. He was a catspaw, an instrument, in the hands of most respectable gentlemen, one of whom "lives in a London square," and another of whom recently asked the captain "if he thought he was made of money," by way of response to request for a few shillings to keep body and soul together.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF MURDER.

A SINGULAR charge of murder has been tried at Chester. Robert Travis, a publican, and Elizabeth Platt were indicted for the murder of Mrs. Macintyre the wife of a captain engaged at Cardiff. Platt was acquitted at the outset. From the evidence it appeared that Captain Macintyre, who lived at Mersey-road, Tranmere, was from home, and Mrs. Macintyre was confined to her bed from the 7th of February. On the 10th of that month she was visited by her sister, Miss Platt, who remained with her. On the afternoon of the 12th the prisoner came and remained an hour. He came again at seven o'clock, and remained until ten minutes to eleven, when he went out, and returned to the house in a quarter of an hour. At two o'clock the next morning the neighbours heard screams of "Murder!" and "Police!" and the noise as of furniture breaking. The police were sent for, and on their arrival a crash was heard through the back bedroom window, followed by a thud as of some one falling. Immediately afterwards the prisoner was found lying in the yard unconscious, with a wound in his head over the left eye. The police, by the aid of a ladder, all the doors being locked, got into the back bed-room, and found Miss Platt sitting in a stupefied condition, with her back to the window, and Mrs. Macintyre, in her nightdress, lying on the hearthrug. Mrs. Macintyre had some severe wounds on her head, and close beside her lay a broken pair of tongs, while the furniture was in great disorder. Miss Platt was called as a witness. She said she slept on a chair in her sister's bedroom, the prisoner being in another room all night. She was awakened by screams, and found the room in total darkness. As she got up from her chair her sister fell upon her, and a third person gave her two blows on the shoulder, and afterwards got out through the window. The prisoner, when in Birkenhead Police Court, said to her he did not know what would become of him, that it was all through whisky that he had done it. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. Sentence of death was passed.

MR. BERNARD AND BURMA.

THE following letter is published in the *Times* of May 8:—

SIR,—I see from your Indian correspondent's telegram that the continuance of dacoity in Burma is attributed by some to Mr. Bernard's weakness and his failure to support the district officers. Mr. Bernard's energy and ability are as well known as are his self-denial and unsparing devotion to duty. It would be well before disparaging or blaming Mr. Bernard to consider the nature of the task imposed on him. Every one acquainted with Burma knew that disturbed times would follow the annexation. It is an easy thing to depose a King like Theebaw and to demolish a Government like that of Upper Burma. It is quite a different kind of task to organise a stable system of order and administration in its room.

The character of the Burmese and the nature of Burman society render the task of ruling Burma one of exceptional difficulty. Burman society is very loosely held together. There are no gradations of hereditary rank, no large landowners, tribal chiefs, or other natural leaders whom the Government can win over and employ on its side. The village system, so far as it exists at all, is not endowed with vigorous life. The people are excitable, easily led away, and much addicted to the practice of organised gang robberies. The dacoits, or what we should call in India, are not necessarily or even generally habitual criminals. The gangs are often partially composed of wild young men, adventurous spirits, who, after performing a few exploits under the guidance of some noted leader, will return to their homes and their more respectable avocations.

The Burmese themselves are peculiarly unfit for police duties, being averse to the restraints of discipline, unmethodical, lazy, and careless. On the other hand, natives of India—though useful in Burma for the duties of watch and ward and as military police—are helpless in detecting crime.

In filling the higher offices in Upper Burma the Chief Commissioner must have found great difficulty in procuring officers who united to the other necessary qualifications a knowledge of the Burmese language and of the national character. Having some title to speak on the subject, I venture to make these few remarks; and to hope that the public may not be led by the expression of hasty opinions to do injustice to one who, if it had been his fortune to have served in the Colonies or in Egypt instead of in India, would have needed no defence.—I am, sir, yours truly, C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

East India United Service Club, May 3.

THE ARREST OF HERR MOST.

SINCE his arrest Most has remarked that the boasted free speech of America is a delusion, and that the New York police are worse than the Russian. He complains of having been roughly handled; but his special grievance is against reports in the papers, which he considers calculated to make him ridiculous. Nobody doubts, however, that he was dragged from beneath a bad by his boots, for his hair as full of feathers. The *Freiheit* of May 13 contains Most's latest, perhaps last published article. Addressing the Anarchists, he says:—

Provide yourselves with the same death-dealing instruments that they (the police) use. Arm yourselves with revolvers, cudgels, guns, daggers. Organize rifle companies. Practice with these weapons, and you will soon wipe out this ordnance band. What will this handful of cudgel heroes avail when a hundred thousand working men, striking in New York on account of the capitalist meet them with like weapons and like practice? Therefore, oppressed workmen, arm yourselves.

The contrast between these words and the writer's recent conduct (the New York correspondent of the *Standard* says) damages Most more than Ross was injured by the woman's bullet in his back. Whatever may be the result of the legal proceedings against him, for the future Most will be nothing more than a "Falstaffian dynamiter. It appears that Most came from Augsburg to Vienna in 1866, and was soon well known among the workmen there as "the man with the bird's head." At the time of the first Socialists' trial in Austria Most was convicted, and after his release expelled from the country. He then went to Berlin, and afterwards to London.

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION BY A LADY'S-MAID.

MARGARET ACKERSLEY, a lady's maid, was at the Manchester assizes awarded £40 in an action for breach of promise which she brought against Christopher Thomas Hargreaves, of Accrington. Defendant was credited with being very demonstrative, but when he grew cold, and plaintiff chided him for neglect in writing, he wrote—

Do not think the love is less
Which the tongue can ne'er discover;
Looks and silence best express
Truth and passion in a lover.

And because she complained to his mother that he had put his arm rather too tightly round her waist, he wrote—

Lovers oft do part in anger,
And dissever all their vows;
Yet a female should remember,
Anger in her weakness shows.

In excusing himself from marrying the plaintiff he pleaded want of time. She offered to wait, but he said that he and his mother had been talking the matter over, and they thought it better to break the engagement off altogether. She had given notice to leave her place in order to be married, and had not been able to secure another appointment, and in addition had incurred considerable expense in getting ready for the wedding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Doig, Col, Bo S C, on leave, from Thanna Dist.

MAY 31.

Strutt, Col, Bo, 3rd L I, from sick leave, from England.
Busteed, Surgn-Major, Mad, Medical, on retirement, from Calcutta.

JUNE 1.

Bengough, Col, Mad, A A G, from leave, from England.
Bonus, Col, Bo R E, from furlough, from Europe.
Wood, Lt, Mad, R A, on duty, from Hingoli.
Hore, Major, Bo B V R C, from leave, from Simla.
Smith, Lt, Mad, R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Meade, Capt. Bl. 5th Cavy., on furlough, to England.
Heywood, Col., Bo. late 2nd Gloster, on retirement, to England.
Hoysted, Dy. Surgn. Genl., Bl., M. S., on promotion, to England.
Tidy, Maj., Bo., on duty, to Karachi.
Jones-Vaughan, Lieut.-Col., Bo., E. York. Regt., on leave to England.
Bayly, Lieut. Genl. Bo. R. A, to England.
Bengough, Col., Mad., A. A. G., on du

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	„ —
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 36 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PAUSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ —
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ —
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Bernecasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ — 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharshofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILL, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 13 0	—
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	—
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Ld Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANN.		—
	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	36 0	—
From A. DUPUILL, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	—
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	„ 12 0	—
BRANDY		
	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	„ 24 0	
From A. DUIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.		
	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 0	
BEER.		
	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Boer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ —
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ —
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ —
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	—
Vin Maresque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	—
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. —
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	—
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	—
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	—
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	—
Do. Chinese in tins from — lbs.	19-29 Rs.	0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.		
	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. —
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ —
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ —
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 —
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ —
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ —
Red do. do.	„ 2	„ —
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	„ —	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ —	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ —	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 45
German Silver, „ „	„ 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Elder Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	English Feather Pillows	8 8
Do. do. Collars	„ 4 8	MoneyBelts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8 8
Best Oxford do.	„ 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	„ 8 0	China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to	1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 0	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 6 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap per Packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30 0	Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Resais or Quilts from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests per ½ doz.	12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 30 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponges from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Leather Purses	2 0
Travelling Caps	4 0	Sovereign Boxes from Rs. 3-8 to	4 8
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes doz.	6 8	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs doz.	10 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs doz.	1 8	Hair Brushes	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make, from	27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40 0	Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2 0
Railway Portmanteaux	13 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6 8
oiled Linen Bags	5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete from	13 8	Air Pillows	6 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket. from	25 0	Air Cushions	6 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete... from	33 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

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Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
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Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
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ON
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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
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The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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The advantages which Railway Stations presen as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in Eng land by the extensive use which is made by Adver tisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Kalipurna‡
Parel Station	Khanapur	Huia Gate	Moortizapo
Dadur	Burhanpur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorur
Coorla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Padesdari	Pooljaum
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Harsud	Kazli	Pownar*
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindea
Shapoor	Kheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salavadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Sedgaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona*†‡	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road,
Ballgaum	Khundi	Oorooles	Morshee
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nasick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Packnee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapur*‡
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Heodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgam‖
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Deodeeh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Geodoor
Chaligaum	Babai	Wardi	Goolburga
Kuigaum	Gadawara	Nurgaum	Shahabad*†‡
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Chicksago
Julgaum		Sheegaum*.	Baichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleeur	Byrahavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ‖bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bhelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dyeur)	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucteran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mullkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

TAT NS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbdi	Ujaivar	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Jalia	Khakharia	Sihore
Kundli	Dhasa	Vavdi	Vartej
	Lathi	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
		Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ‖40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemis of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or "rheumatism 'should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGÉES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
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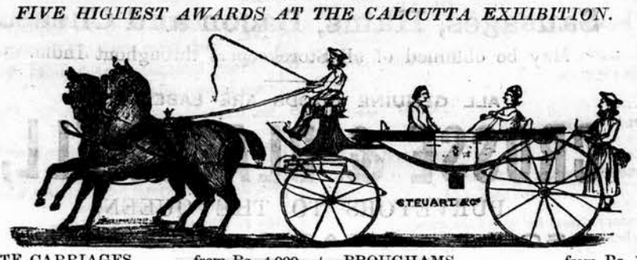

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